The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2788. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

A Melancholy and Despairing Letter from the Pope.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN SYRIA.

Another Autograph Letter from the Sultan to Victoria and Napoleon.

Important Report in the House of Commons on the Laws of Trade.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool Aug. 16, *via* Londonderry on the evening of Aug. 17, has passed this Point, bound to Quebec.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 17th inst.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Paris correspondent of the *Allegemeine Zeitung* of the 10th inst., says that the Pope has written a very melancholy letter to the Cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although convinced that he will die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares that he will quit Rome under no contion and for no price.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Advices from Damascus of the 5th inst. state that FUAD PACHA had surrounded Lebanon with troops and threatened with the sword the Druse Sheiks if they did not surrender in two days. Twenty sheiks had already been taken, and nearly eight hundred other important arrests made. A thousand camels' loads of plundered property had also been recovered.

The Sultan visited the Porte on Thursday, and delivered a speech to the ministers, expressing a resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and also an intention of reducing the list of sinecure high functionaries, and of effecting economy generally. Paper money is to remain in circulation until July next.

The Sultan is about to address another autograph letter to Queen VICTORIA and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the subject of Syria, in which he will express a desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders.

The news of the massacres of Bulbec is confirmed. No details are given as yet.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have issued a report, stating that the condition of the laws regulating the national intercourse with France, Spain, Portugal and the United States, is most unsatisfactory.

During the last three years the British merchant shipping trade has been in a state of great depression. In the struggle and competition to which British shipowners are now exposed with foreigners, they view with the greatest jealousy the restriction still imposed by foreign Powers on our shipping. In the home, colonial and foreign trade, the rate of freights especially has been for a long time wholly unremunerative. The report concludes with the hope that the recommendations of the Committee will receive the earlie t attention of the Government.

The *Times* city article of Thursday evening says "Disappointment in the expectations of a change in the weather, and threatened political contingencies have led to a further decline in the English funds. American securities show greater firmness, owing to the anticipation of an active business in breadstuffs. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* has been requested to contradict the statement that Dr. VAUGHAN has been appointed to the Chancellorship of the York Cathedral.

The marriage of Lady ALICE VILLIERS, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, with Lord SKELMERSDALE, was solemnized yesterday.

The opening prices of Consols, to-day, were 92¾@93 for both Money and Account. New Threes, 93⅜

The *Gibraltar*, carrying 101 guns, was safely launched at Davenport yesterday.

Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 17.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 90,430 bales, of which 15,960 bales were to speculators, and 19,029 to exporters. Imports of the week, 28,619 bales. Prices of the lower qualities are quoted ⅛d. higher, while those of the middling descriptions are fully ⅛d. better, and fair qualities unchanged. The advance in prices was caused by advices from the United States.

The sales of Friday (to-day) were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	5¾d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.	Fair Uplands	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Upl'nds	5 13-16d.

—The stock in port is estimated at 1,157,000 bales, of which 987,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices are steady, but the demand has been checked by unfavorable crop weather.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market tends upward, and prices of all articles are slightly higher.

Another report says: "CORN—A good attendance of country buyers and a large business done. WHEAT advanced 2d.@3d. ₱ cental over Tuesday's prices. FLOUR active, and fully 1s. ₱ sack and bbl. dearer. OATS dearer for good qualities. INDIAN CORN—A strong demand at an improvement of 1s. ₱ quarter." Some authorities report FLOUR and CORN each 1s. dearer, and WHEAT 3d. higher since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols 92¾@92⅞.

The BREADSTUFFS market is quiet and nominally unchanged.

The New Steam Line to Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE BALTIMORE.

The steamer *Baltimore*, recently dispatched from this port to Kingston and Aspinwall, by Messrs. BREAKSPEAR, FREUND & Co., as the beginning of a regular mail communication with Jamaica, was heard from at Aspinwall, the owners having received letters by the *Ariel*. The *Baltimore* made a good run out, and her arrival at Port Royal was greeted with much enthusiasm by the merchants and people, as the harbinger of better mail and passage facilities with New-York. At last accounts over twenty passengers were engaged for the return trip, and there were also liberal freight engagements. The Colonial authorities received the agents of the steamer with great cordiality, and, with a view to insure the early establishment of the line, the Postmaster-General agreed for the present not to insist upon the running of the steamer to Aspinwall. This relieves the enterprise of one great feature of embarrassment. The *Baltimore* was run to Aspinwall on her first trip only because the Jamaica authorities insisted on that part of the service being joined to the bi-monthly trip from New-York, in order to connect with the English mails to the South Pacific, and also to Australia, when that line shall have gone into operation. The advices from the agent who went out in the steamer, after his interview with the Governor and Postmaster-General, are very encouraging. The steamer is now about due at this port, with a good complement of passengers, and with a handsome return freight. This new enterprise has naturally excited opposition among those who have hitherto held the monopoly of the trade by sailing vessels, and disparaging rumors have been put in circulation, both here and in Jamaica, concerning the steamer now employed in the service. The *Baltimore* is a smag screw steamer of nearly three hundred tons, with good carrying capacity and cabin accommodation. She is nearly new, having been built in the latter part of the year 1858. She is rigged with three masts, her auxiliary canvas being sufficient to make good headway in case of accident to the machinery. She has also good provision against fire in the shape of force-pumps and other appliances.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

VESSELS ORDERED TO THE GULF OF MEXICO—THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN—ARMY NEWS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The following is a correct list of the vessels ordered to special service in the Gulf of Mexico. *Susquehanna, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Savannah, Sabine, St. Louis, Supply*, and two or three others of the home squadron. The *Preble* was telegraphed at Pensacola, but she had sailed for Boston before the receipt of the dispatch. She will not now be ordered to the Gulf.

Although it is not positively ascertained that Spain intends a hostile attack on Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, the Administration has, in consequence o recent information, taken precautionary measures to render whatever protection may become necessary to American persons and their property.

The following assignments have been made to the Adjutant-General's Departments: Brevet-Major NICHOLS to the department of Texas; Capt. S. WILLIAMS to the department of Oregon; Capt. WITHERS to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington.

Maj. SEDGEWICK, writing to the War Department from Camp, near Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, says he had returned from a scout in the Smoky Hill country. The troops were absent seventy days, traveling 1,200 miles, but had seen no hostile Indians. His opinion is the Kiowas and Camanches have scattered, roving, if at all, in small bands.

A military post is forthwith to be established on the big bend of the Carson River, in Utah. The troops thereabouts are protecting the mail carriers and emigrants from the Indians.

About half a million documents are weekly sent out from the capitol folding-rooms on account of the several political parties. In addition, the same kind of work is extensively performed at the Club-rooms.

The President has written that he will return to Washington on Wednesday.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says the Northern Texas papers speak of a bloody fight in the Choctaw nation between the Abolition and slaveholder parties, in which over 100 were killed. The story is doubtful.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION—THE NEW SILVER MINES—THE WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Aug. 27.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived this morning with Denver City dates to the 21st inst.

A subscription is being raised for extending the telegraph from Fort Kearney to Denver with a good prospect of raising the requisite amount.

The excitement is increasing in regard to the recently-discovered silver leads near Tarryall and Breckinridge. The ore assays from $200 to $1,700 to the ton. Thousands of claims have been taken, and many are stampeding from the gold diggings to the silver mines.

The California gulch continues to pay richly, and in the McNulty, Georgia and Humbug gulches the miners are realizing sums from nothing to $50 to the man.

The weather is cold in the Southern mines and there has been a light fall of snow in the Gregory diggings.

Some owners discouraged in quartz mills are selling out below cost, but the general feeling is one of increasing confidence, and there is a steady increase of success in separating the gold from the quartz.

In Denver City business is reviving and many of the merchants are starting for the river to purchase their Winter stock. Some disappointed emigrants are also going.

From $40,000 to $50,000 in dust per week is now leaving for the river, mostly in private hands, while CLARK, GRULLER & Co. are receiving and coining about $2,000 per day.

Many substantial brick buildings are going up.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

ARMY MOVEMENTS—CONTINUED HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Santa Fé mail with dates to the 14th inst., arrived here to-day.

The Fifth Infantry from Utah arrived at Santa Fé on the 11th inst., and their arrival somewhat revived business, which was very dull. The troops are *en route* for Fort Defiance.

The Indians are still hostile, but there has been no outbreak of any consequence since the last mail.

No Indians were seen on the route, but fresh trails were seen where they crossed the road at two places.

The troops are pushing them, and they have no time to tarry long in one place.

Six hundred troops were met at Iron creek going to Fort Union; also a large number of persons on the Arkansas River going to Big Timber.

Mr. GREENWOOD, commissioner of Indian affairs was met on the 25th inst., getting along well.

The report of the death of Mr. BENT, is contradicted.

The Smoky Hill Wagon Road Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 27.

The *Times* of this city has intelligence of the safe arrival at Colorado City of the Smoky Hill Wagon Road Expedition. They have constructed a good wagon road from Fort Riley to Denver City and Colorado. The party lost one man in a skirmish with a party of Kiowas. There is much rejoicing here over the final success of the expedition and the opening of the route. The weather is warm and very dry. The mercury stands at 95° in the shade.

Mormon Excitement in Hancock County, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Considerable excitement exists in Hancock County, Ill., relative to a rumor that the Mormons intend returning and settling at Nauvoo, under the lead of JOE SMITH, Jr. A mass meeting of the citizens was held at Carthage on the 21st, who protested against their returning, and declared they would not allow them to do so.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 27.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper story of the building occupied by JAS. COLLEN, as a boot store, and F. W. STANHOPE, as a commission store, consuming the second, third and fourth stories, and extending to the store occupied by ISHAM & FISHER. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Aug. 27.

The Ohio River at this point—the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—has risen seven feet, and is still rising. Boatmen express the opinion that navigation may be considered fully resumed for the season for all landings on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Falling of a Church at Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, Monday, Aug. 27.

At 4½ o'clock this morning the roof and rear wall of the Episcopal Church, in course of erection, fell with a great noise. The end and side walls are considerably damaged. Cause, defective columns. No one was injured.

Suicide in Independence, Mo.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Aug. 27.

A young man named EDWARD RUFF committed suicide here on Saturday by shooting himself with a shot gun. He has a father in New-York and a brother in Covington, Ky.

Reappearance of Mr. Forrest.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

Mr. FORREST's reappearance to-night, after his long retirement, was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. His "Hamlet" fully equaled his former efforts.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

The total earnings for the third week in August of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad were $28,077 62; increase over the same week in 1859, $7,006 19.

Sailing of the Parana.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Parana* sails at 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning, for St. Johns, N. F., and Galway.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Movements of Mr. Douglas in the South.

HIS RECEPTION AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

Bold Popular Sovereignty Speech at Norfolk

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Aug. 27, 1860.

This morning Mr. DOUGLAS took an excursion down the bay to Hampton and Old Point Comfort, at both which places he met with a flattering reception. On returning to Norfolk he took the train at noon for this city, in charge of the Petersburgh Committee. On his arrival here, he was welcomed with a National salute of thirty-three guns, and by an immense concourse of people, who sent up cheer after cheer as he alighted from the cars. He was escorted in an open barouche to the Jarrett Hotel. The streets, windows and house-tops along the line of procession were crowded with spectators. At the hotel an immense number of people had collected, and he was obliged to make a short speech, with a promise to address them at length to-morrow night. Thousands are here from the surrounding country, to see and hear him. Nine-tenths of the Democracy here are for DOUGLAS. It now appears that the question put to DOUGLAS at Norfolk, as to whether he regarded the election of Lincoln a sufficient cause for the secession of the Southern States, and whether he would advise it, was written by LAMB, an elector at large, on the Breckinridge ticket, when DOUGLAS, after answering in the negative, and denouncing any attempt at secession, asked that the questions should be pronounced to BRECKINRIDGE, LAMB, who was in the crowd, responded that he should answer them too. The speech of DOUGLAS at Norfolk is regarded as the boldest and strongest in favor of Popular Sovereignty that he ever made. It created the greatest sensation, and was the subject of discussion all day yesterday. His friends claim that it gained him many hundreds of votes in Norfolk, and the reaction has not been stopped since his arrival here. His rooms here have been constantly thronged with visitors. Q.

Estimates and Expectations of the Union Men—Their Hopes at the South—How they Expect to Defeat Lincoln.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

The Bell and Everett Central Executive Committee, of whom Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, is the working head, and who have their head-quarters here, profess themselves greatly encouraged by the progress of the campaign, particularly in the South. The good understanding which has been developed between the supporters of BELL and the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS, is not, it is said, their only source of encouragement. The action of the Virginia Breckinridge Convention, as well as the Douglas Convention, which virtually instructed their electors, should they be chosen, to cast the vote of the State for BELL, in case that by so doing LINCOLN's election would be prevented, it is maintained is not among the least significant indications of the real strength of the nominees of the Nationals. The argument which is deduced therefrom is, that Virginia, in the contingency likely to arise in case Mr. EVERETT's name should go to the Senate, could be relied on to take the lead in making the distinguished New-Englander President. It is maintained by the best informed Nationals that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will not receive electoral votes enough to send them to the House in the event there is no election by the people. Indeed, it seems to be very generally conceded now that in the South, where it was at least expected that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE would largely preponderate, BELL and EVERETT will quite as largely preponderate instead. The Committee, to whom I have referred, profess to feel entirely confident of upwards of eighty votes for BELL and EVERETT in the Southern States, with an excellent prospect of increasing the number to nearly or quite one hundred. Their list of States and calculations as to the way they will go, are something like the following:

	Bell.	Breckinridge.	Douglas.	Doubtful.
Delaware	3	—	—	—
Maryland	8	—	—	—
Virginia	15	—	—	—
North Carolina	8	—	—	—
Georgia	10	—	—	—
Alabama	9	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	7	—	—
Louisiana	6	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	3
Kentucky	12	—	—	—
Tennessee	12	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	9	—
South Carolina	—	8	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	4
Texas	—	—	—	4
California	—	—	4	—
Totals	83	15	13	11

It is maintained that DOUGLAS will develop unexpected strength in Georgia, as he is doing, or rather has done in Alabama, which will give both of those States to BELL, for whom they are now claimed; that in Louisiana a state of things exists of the most satisfactory sort, so that BRECKINRIDGE is certain not to have that State, and BELL as certain to have it, particularly should her votes be of great importance to him in the final squaring of accounts. Though Missouri is put down for DOUGLAS, it is said she is quite as likely to go for BELL. As to the three doubtful States—Florida, Arkansas and Texas—it is conceded that in the two latter BRECKINRIDGE's chances are probably the best, while as to Mississippi, one of the States which his friends have been claiming with certainty, grave doubts exist as to how well-grounded is that claim. DOUGLAS has warm friends in the State, and Bell is also strong there, particularly since the recent Southern elections, so that South Carolina is the only State which the Nationals are willing to concede as dead sure for BRECKINRIDGE. At the same time, they claim good chances for increasing BELL's vote by the addition of Florida, 3; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4—16: to say nothing about what may happen in case the avalanche continues for BELL in Texas and California. Thus, without much forcing, as they think, the Nationals get Mr. BELL's strength up to about one hundred electoral votes in the South. This will of course carry BELL and EVERETT into the House, and keep BRECKINRIDGE and LANE out, in case of no choice. This also leaves but 53 more votes wanting to elect BELL and EVERETT by the people. These must come from the North. The recent coalitions, and others that are forming and to be formed, and, what perhaps is of no secondary consideration, *the developing of a scheme to elect Bell and Everett*, have, combined, made serious assaults on what have heretofore been regarded by so many as the absolute and demonstrated certainty of LINCOLN's election. Certain it is, taking the foregoing calculations, the contest is between LINCOLN and BELL. No fact stands out more prominent—nor, perhaps, is there one more significant in this canvass—than the readiness and cordiality with which the Douglas Democrats and Old Line Whigs and Americans have coalesced; particularly at the South, where such a thing was deemed next to impossible, for there the Democrats have ever been the only foe of the Americans and Whigs. At the North this state of things is, if possible, still more hearty. A thorough understanding exists between these different parties and factions, as to working all the details, in order to accomplish the single object to take States from LINCOLN. In this way has New-York come suddenly to be the battle-ground of the campaign—so confessed very recently by the Republicans themselves. From what has transpired, and is to transpire, it soon will be, if it has not already become apparent, that BUCHANAN will or has already called off his dogs, and the Breckinridge element—what there is of it—will no longer stand an impediment, but be made to contribute to the effort that is making to carry New-York against LINCOLN. With such a state of things, every man will judge for himself what degree of doubt hangs over the contest. Only show, as the foregoing calculation of BELL's strength in the South seems to show, that the taking of New-York from LINCOLN may result in electing BELL and EVERETT by the people, and you bring into the canvass motives more powerful than any which have yet been exerted, and at once take strong hold on the very large and influential class who, while they prefer BELL, yet declare their intention to vote for LINCOLN, because BELL has no chance. In other words, the creation of a chance for BELL changes the whole aspect of the canvass. Does that chance exist? It certainly does, if the above claims as to BELL's strength are conceded, even in part. No doubt, could it be shown that, by taking New-York from LINCOLN, BELL would be made President, even a graver doubt would be thrown over the result in New-York, for you would then take from LINCOLN thousands of votes that would otherwise be given for him, under the impression that BELL had no chance. The same holds good of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, and every one of the "pivotal States."

The Nationals now maintain that the contest is henceforth between LINCOLN and BELL. At the same time the impression gains strength, with precisely how much authority I do not pretend to say, that in the end BELL will have the support of all the Douglas electors in case they will elect him over LINCOLN. The action of the recent Breckinridge Convention in Virginia renders it certain that the Breckinridge electors will stand in the same position towards BELL. If, therefore, BELL will in the contingency of it bring enough to elect him over LINCOLN, receive the solid vote of all the South, he has to obtain but thirty-nine votes elsewhere to elect him by the people. It is probable, indeed it is asserted for a fact, that in case the joint electoral ticket nominated in New-York should be chosen, BELL in such a contingency would have the whole vote of New-York instead of ten. This would be all the more easy to accomplish, since the Old Line Whigs, Americans and Democrats seem destined, in any event, to come together, and form one party. It would certainly seem that the supposition that all the Democratic chosen electors, North and South, whether Douglas or Breckinridge, will be concentrated on BELL, if that becomes the only method of defeating LINCOLN, deserves credence to fair probabilities, but is altogether likely to take place. It is maintained, therefore, in view of the changed prospect, the various and new contingencies that have arisen, and the strong tendency everywhere developed among the various shades of opposition to make common cause against LINCOLN, together with the unexpected independent strength of BELL—I say it is maintained from all these, that the contest actually is between LINCOLN and BELL, and that it is not true that in case LINCOLN is not chosen, the election will necessarily go to the House, because there exists now an actual chance, which is to be strengthened, to elect BELL and EVERETT by the people. RODERICK.

Breckinridge and Lane the Union Candidates.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HAMMOND, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

REDCLIFF, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have jus. received your polite invitation to a dinner to be given on the 9th inst., at Williamston, to my esteemed friend, and your able Representative, Col. ASHMORE. If the weather was not so unusually hot, my engagements would not permit me, on so short a notice, to do more than thank you very sincerely for your kind remembrance. The shortness of the notice, however, is not due to you, for your letter is dated a week ago, and might have reached me in twenty-four hours. But this humbug of "cheap postage," so gratifying to those who live on railroads, and are not aware that by other methods of taxation, they pay twice the nominal charges, in the South four times, has, under a system of economy which strikes down the weak rural routes, reduced this route, once a daily, to a weekly one.

The political exigency of the day, is the election of the next President. It gives me great pleasure to find that South Carolina, having with her usual promptness and unanimity made her choice, is properly and consistently pursuing the same quiet course in reference to it, that she has so long pursued. It never was a sounder policy than at this time. Every man in America knows where she stands, and the whole influence of her undivided support of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE is as fully felt, though she says nothing, as it would be were she ever so vociferous; while any departure from the course she has so long followed and any unusual expression of interest would perhaps be damaging to the candidates of her choice, South Carolina is notoriously charged with disunion proclivities, and the charge cannot be well denied, though really it is not true in regard to a Constitutional Union. It is loudly proclaimed that the ticket she supports is therefore a disunion ticket, and any uncommon effort in its behalf on her part, will have the effect of sustaining this charge.

I have had the pleasure of a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the Vice-President and Gen. LANE during the last three sessions of Congress, and while I deem them eminently qualified for the exalted positions for which they have been named, I do not believe that any two men could be found in America, who would so promptly, and without a second thought, lay down their lives, if needed, for the preservation of the Union. I confess, I am myself very far behind them in that particular. In my humble judgment, every vote given to them, is a vote for the Union, and every vote given to any other candidate in the field is, whether intended or not, a vote *against* the Union. And it is to me, passing strange, that, while every sensible man in this country must know that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will put the Union at imminent and instant hazard, and that neither Mr. BELL nor Mr. DOUGLAS can lay claim to one single authenticated and assured electoral vote, any Southern man, or any Northern, Eastern or Western patriot, should, under any pretence, withhold his ardent support from the only men, who, in this great crisis of all the crises which our country has known since the adoption of the Constitution, can, under the circumstances, prolong, and, perhaps, make permanent this Confederacy. I cannot help believing that they will be elected. It is the best next step for the success of which everything but principle should be sacrificed. Very truly yours, J. H. HAMMOND.

To J. T. BROYLES, Esq.

Letter from Mr. Breckinridge to his Democratic Friends.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., in which, on behalf of my friends of this Congressional District, you invite me to address the people, for the purpose of vindicating myself from the violent personal assaults made upon me since my nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

I have not proposed at any time to take part in the general political discussions of the day. To this letter, however, I recognize the signatures of many of my oldest and most cherished friends, whose wishes are with me almost commands; and after some reflection, I have resolved to accept your invitation; not that I consider any defence necessary before my neighbors and constituents, but because it may be well to group together and refute, in a public and authentic manner, accusations remarkable for their number, their injustice, and the persistency with which they have been urged against me. I feel that it would be unjust to my principles, my friends, and myself, to remain longer in silence beneath this torrent of defamation; and I hope to repel every charge which has been made to the satisfaction of all candid and honorable men.

If it will be agreeable to me to meet my fellow-citizens on any day and at any place that you may select.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Frankfort *Statesman* says that the 5th of September has been designated as the time, and near Lexington as the place, when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will make his appearance. The Louisville *Journal*, of Friday, says:

"We learn from good authority that the arrangement of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his friends is that he shall make five or six speeches in Kentucky during the canvass. We shall not be at all surprised to find him extending his tour through Tennessee, and perhaps through other States.

How Mr. Giddings Failed to be Nominated.

MESSRS. CHAFFEE AND HOWELLS—*Gentlemen*: I beg leave to repeat that I consented to be a candidate for Congress solely upon the suggestion that from my experience I might do more for the advancement of Republican principles than a man of less experience and more limited means for understanding the past legislation and policy of that body.

When I learned that objections to my nomination were made on account of location and the claims of other gentlemen, I published a note declining to be made a party to any contest where local and personal considerations were regarded in making the selection.

I now learn that a large portion, perhaps a large majority, of our people think that local and personal considerations ought to be considered; and as I adhere to the policy adopted in early life, I request that no friend will further use my name in connection with the nomination about to be made.

Very respectfully,
J. R. GIDDINGS.

JEFFERSON, Aug. 15, 1860.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, since the last report:

Chas. Congreve & Son.	$100	S. B. Schiefflin	$50
Samuel Colgate	50	Allen McLean & Bulkley	100
W. H. De Witt	25		10
Geo. C. Parker	5	Mrs. Perry	30
S. I. G.	2	Through N. Y. *Observer*	2
J. C. Whitman	25	J. O. T.	25
O. Bronson	100	Rev. Morgan Dix	25
Fellows & Co	25	Moses A. Hoppock	5
Princetonian	10	Thos. Jeremiah	25
Wm. Adams, S. H	5	Niagara Falls	61
C. H. Marshall	100	L. B. Wood	5
Mrs. E. Hoffman & family	13	Friends, "St. James Ch." Lancaster, Penn.	
August Belmont	100	J. T. M.	
Total			$993
Previously acknowledged			7,008
Total			$7,911

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

APPLES.—The apple crop this year will be enormous—almost superabundant. Trees of every variety and in every place, from the merest shrub in the pasture up to the mature and full grown tree of the orchard are literally loaded and bending to the ground under their unusual burdens. For many years there has been no such profusion of fruit as this season promises. The pear trees promise an abundant yield, and peach trees also, what few survive. It may be that the captivity of fruit is about to terminate, and a more generous supply hereafter gladden our hearts. —*Narragansett Times.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express.

Advices from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Aug. 27.

The Pony Express, somewhat behind time, reached here last night with news to the 15th.

The Express with St. Louis dates to July 31, arrived at Carson Valley on the 11th and at Sacramento on the 12th, but owing to its being Sunday, when no steamers depart, the Express was detained there 24 hours, and did not reach San Francisco until late a night on the 13th.

CHAS. P. DUANE has commenced a suit in the United States District Court against CHAS. GODDALL, master of the steamtug *Hercules*, for $25,000, Capt. PEARSON of the steamer *John L. Stephens*, for $50,000, and Capt. WATKINS, of the steamer *Golden Gate*, for $50,000 damages, growing out of his being forcibly carried away from California by order of the Vigilance Committee in 1856.

The San Francisco *Herald* has changed editors, and comes out for BRECKINRIDGE. It is now entirely owned and controlled by Federal officers.

A new Douglas Democratic daily, called the *Nation*, has just been started in San Francisco.

A Bell and Everett daily, called the *Constitution*, has also been started.

There are about $450,000 in the State Treasury, but $275,000 of this amount will soon go to effect a complete payment of all the State prison claims that have accrued to date.

From the Washoe Mines the news possesses but little interest.

The Vizalia *Delta* says 15 or 20 assays have been made of silver ore from the Coso Mines, the results ranging from $700 to $3,000 per ton, and averaging about $1,200.

Oregon advices are received to the 6th inst. News unimportant.

The Wheat crop is reported good, and a large surplus will require export.

Politics were exciting, but there was no new tangible evidence to show the relative strength of parties. The Jacksonville *Sentinel* having come out for BRECKINRIDGE, a new DOUGLAS organ will be started in that strong Democratic county.

Reports from the Jacksonville quartz mines continue favorable.

British Columbia dates are to the 9th, per steamer *Oregon*, which brought down over $50,000 in gold.

A silver mine is reported to have been discovered on the lower Frazer lead. Discoveries are also reported further in the interior, containing about five per cent of silver.

Copper mines, in blocks too large for removal, much the same as those upon Lake Superior, are said to have been discovered in enormous quantities. Altogether, the accounts seem to be exaggerated.

A fire took place in Sacramento on the morning of the 13th of August, which destroyed the Union Hotel, on the north side of J street, between Seventh and Eighth, and a number of adjoining buildings. The total loss was estimated at $800,000 or $900,000. The fire was supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Arrived at San Francisco, 12th, ship *Mameluke*, from Boston; 13th, steamer *Loudra*, from Panama—passengers all well; 14th, barks *Druid*, from London, and *Lord Raglan* from Manila. No departures.

The *Jacob Bell* had cleared for Hong Kong with 86,000 feet of Lumber, and Wheat and Flour equivalent to 4,556 bbls. The *Lizzie Spaulding* had cleared for Australia with 17,660 sacks of Wheat, and 2,120 bbls. of Flour.

The market for certain descriptions of goods continues fairly active with an advancing tendency, but in others there is not much doing. Of BACON, there were sales of 1,500 hhds. J. H. S. and Barbier's, to speculators, at 12c.@12¾c. The trade demand is light, and unaffected by the sales referred to. BUTTER is moved freely, with sales of 1,200 firkins old, at 12c.@12½c.; 600 firkins choice fiorn, at 25c.@28c.; 250 do., June Isthmus, ex-steamer, at 35c. LARD is less active; J. H. & Co. has settled at 17½c., and is low at that figure, without indications of any further improvement. CHEESE is worth 14c., and is scarce. HAMS and PORK are quiet and firm at last quotations. CANDLES are little dealt in; best brands adamantine sell slowly, at 20½c. COFFEE; Rio, 14c. @14½c.; 450,000 lbs. Manila arrived yesterday, dull, sell @ 10c. DRIED APPLES more briskly, at 7c.@11c. In SUGARS a moderate business is doing in raw, at a shade better rates; refiner's price has advanced to 13c. for A.; last sales of Eastern were at 12c.@12¾c.; nothing done at the new price. SPIRITS TURPENTINE brings $1. In foreign and domestic spirits there are few transactions without noticeable change in rates. TEAS and WINES remain dull. WHEAT—buyers will not purchase at anything over $1 50. Farmers have commenced shipping their own grain to New-York in preference to accepting this rate.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the River Plate—Political Improvement—Market and Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

Your Midsummer is our Midwinter. We are now shut in by bad roads, and kept inactive by want of South American products in our market. At this season nearly half our ships leave in ballast, and in such a scarcity of freight there is great competition in rates.

Politically we are in a better condition to prosper than ever before. Buenos Ayres becomes an unconquered portion of the Confederation. A national policy now superintends the Custom-house and the Bank, and duties between provinces, tedious and profitless exchanges of funds, are to pass away. The great valley of the La Plata is now a family home for the great Argentine Confederation.

The product of the South American pampas is horses, cattle and sheep, and the commerce of these countries consists chiefly in exchanging the products of these herds for the manufactures of more advanced people. Accordingly, of these animals no part but the blood escapes from the hand of barter. Hides are put up both in a dry state and salted, for export.

It is a singular fact, that prices for these articles keep up in this country in spite of the depression of their distant market. Hides and wools are about the same price here that they are at home, and yet purchasers are found to export all the enormous products of these plains. At the present date the market has been swept clean of new hides, but the stock of dry hides is accumulating. The expectation is, that prices must go down on the hands of the present owners. Of cattle slaughtered at this place last month, there were 25,000. Of hides sold for export last month, there were about 35,000, at former prices.

Wool has been disposed of for this year, only small quantities remaining to go forward.

The changes in the political horizon have put down the price of gold. This is felt in all exchanges of produce. In the articles wool, horse-hair and nutria-skins, the change in price is only owing to the change in the currency.

At this season of the year there is but little exporting done. Imports are in demand of nearly all kinds. Within a week lumber, flour, sugar and rice have brought good prices. White pine has sold on board at $45 per M.; pitch pine, $40 50; flour, from $8 50 to $9 25 per barrel; refined sugar, $10 per 100 pounds.

During the month of June there arrived here 47 vessels, and there departed 41.

In these three days of July, we have the *Lily*, from Boston; the *Parana* and *Ouwa*, from New-York, and the *Swallow*, from Salem, all with general cargoes.

Great preparations are going forward for the celebration of the 9th of July in all this country. The 4th of July will this year almost get the go-by, as the United States Consul, who is out of the city now, has been relied on for the *deer* of these things. For two or three years past, the American clergyman here, Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, has kept an open house on the 4th, but as the lady of the house, who has led in these honors of our national day, is absent upon a visit to the United States, we shall probably have no celebration of any kind.

In national affairs we are acquiring a stability that augurs well for the future of these countries. Our rulers find that they can make more money by the arts of peace than those of war. The same state of things is gradually being established in Uruguay. We may regard the day as gone by in which civil war is a resort for gain.

Commodore SANDS, of the United States Navy, is now in this part of his station, the frigate *Congress* lying at Maldonado, and the Commodore, on board the United States steamer *Pulaski*, has gone up the Parana to Rosario.

The United States Exploring Expedition, under Capt. PAGE, is about finishing its work, and the company will soon go home. Lieut. MCGARY and family sail to-day for New-York. Lieut. CHANDLER has been permitted to return earlier. He sailed in the last English packet.

THE PRINCE AT MONTREAL.

Arrangements Made with the New-York Committee.

The Programme of the Prince's Movements Changed.

He will Visit Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portland, and will Do the Great Prairies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 27.

After a prolonged discussion with the New-York Committee, and a subsequent interview with Mayor WENTWORTH, the Duke of Newcastle has entirely changed the original programme so far as the fleet is concerned, and has settled upon the following plan:

After the Canadian tour the Prince will visit the West, spending a day each in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, besides devoting a few days to the great prairies. Returning, he will pass two days at Washington, a day and a half at Baltimore, a day in Philadelphia, and three or four days in New-York. In that city he will accept a Banquet from those whom this committee represent, besides some attention from the Mayor. He will then go on to Boston, possibly halting a day at Providence, spending two days at Boston, and leaving thence go to Portland, from which port he will take his farewell of the United States.

The fleet will not go to New-York at all, which is considered a great triumph by the Grand Trunk people. Fears are entertained that if the ships should go to the Metropolis the seamen would desert, and other difficulties might arise.

The various addresses, speeches and responses between the Committee and the Prince have been furnished for publication, but they are not of sufficient importance to send.

At the levee held by the Prince to-day there were 139 Americans presented, and, according to the list, there were two Judges, five Governors, ten Colonels, three Majors, eight Reverends, two Captains, three Mayors and one General.

In spite of the heavy fall of rain, the ball-room is crowded, and all goes on harmoniously.

HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 27.

This morning the Indian games came off at the Cricket-grounds. The Prince arrived at

THE PARAGUAY COMMISSION.

Opinion and Award of the United States and Paraguay Commission.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE CLAIM.

The United States and Paraguay Navigation Company had been organized by an association of enterprising citizens of Rhode Island, in the Fall of 1852, and chartered by the Legislature of that State in June, 1853. The capital was one hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to a million, for the general purposes of trade.

Mr. E. A. HOPKINS, who had been mainly instrumental in getting up the Company, became its general agent for the transaction of its business south of the Equator, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and by the same contract entitled to five per centum on its profits, until his share of the profits should reach thirty thousand dollars, when he was to be paid ten thousand dollars in cash, and the other twenty thousand dollars in stock of the Company at par. He had been likewise appointed the Consul of the United States for Paraguay.

Mr. HOPKINS had resided many years in that country. His favorable accounts of the valley of the La Plata, of the fertility of its soil, its salubrious climate, the absence of industry and enterprise among its citizens, their total ignorance of the mechanical arts, commerce and agricultural pursuits, presented to his associates a field for enterprise that promised, in their estimation, unbounded wealth, such as had never been realized, except by British merchants in the East Indies.

Paraguay was selected as the chief theatre of their operations; but the contract with Mr. HOPKINS constituted him their agent for all parts "south of the Equator," indicating a more extended field.

For thirty years the Government of that country, nominally a republic, had been, under the control of DR. FRANCIA, an absolute despotism. His policy had excluded foreigners, and prohibited all intercourse with foreign nations; had paralyzed the industry of the country, and rendered its population entirely subservient to his will.

Upon his death, which occurred nearly twenty years ago, CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ had been selected as his successor, under a modified government, and with the title of President. He had the sagacity to see the evil influences experienced by the people from the policy adopted by the Dictator, and patriotism enough to seek a remedy. He encouraged the arts and industry by the most liberal patent laws, securing rights for inventions, improvements, and the introduction of new and useful machines, thereby promoting agricultural and mechanical industry; and still more, by opening to commerce the great rivers Parana and Paraguay, which nearly surround the country. In the efforts to improve the condition of the citizens, long accustomed to oppression and injustice, he could not fail to perceive that such a change in their condition, to be permanently beneficial, must necessarily be gradual.

He found the Republic surrounded by States constantly in agitation, at war with each other and among themselves; all was anarchy and disorder. Under such circumstances it was no easy task to establish order and peace, and to promote industry and the arts among his own people. It could only be accomplished by a firmness, vigor and energy in his administration which would be regarded in other countries (more enlightened, and more accustomed to self-government) as tyrannical and oppressive. It could scarcely be expected that the ideas of rights of person and property, of political and civil liberty, and the administration of justice, as understood and practiced in the States of this Union, could be at once introduced and put into successful operation in the infancy of a Republic like Paraguay.

That a more rapid advancement of industry and civilization has been attained under his administration, is generally conceded. Proceeding in this spirit, he seems to have hailed with alacrity the prospect of friendly relations with the United States.

Capt. PAGE, in his narrative of the scientific expedition under his command, says that the Government extended to him "a series of national courtesies," which commanded his respect. "Indeed, (he says,) Government hospitalities represent a characteristic of the Paraguayans. A more generous, single-hearted people it is impossible to find, and they have a native tact which rarely offends even the conventional ideas of those who have associated more with the outer world."

The kindest treatment was extended to him and his officers until the rupture with HOPKINS. Upon the arrival of Consul HOPKINS and his employes, which took place in the Fall of 1853, they were received with the utmost cordiality, and every possible aid generously extended to them. The soldiers of the Republic were turned out of a barrack for their accommodation, without any compensation for its use. Aid was cheerfully given to Mr. HOPKINS for the selection of suitable sites for the works he contemplated. Laborers were selected and ordered into his service, for a very moderate compensation; and when President LOPEZ found the Company embarrassed with disasters, and with the debts they had contracted, he liberally and generously extended to them an accommodation of $10,000 for two years, from the Treasury.

Stronger evidence of a desire to cultivate the good will of the Company, and to secure the confidence and respect of the citizens of the United States, could not have been given, than was exhibited in the conduct of President LOPEZ, and the citizens generally, in courtesies and favors freely and cheerfully extended to Capt. PAGE, his officers and men, and to the agent and servants of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.

Many of these acts, so beneficial to these claimants, were of a nature peculiar to a Government of strong powers, and a people unaccustomed to question their extent, and without which the establishment could not have been put in operation. Mr. HOPKINS, in his letter to Gov. MARCY, of Aug. 22, 1854, says, "I knew well enough its (the Government's) arbitrary character, and believed the people to be unfit to govern themselves."

Mr. HOPKINS then, with a full knowledge of the institutions and laws, the customs and habits of the people, voluntarily selected for self and employes, that country as a residence and place of business. Thus, they became entitled, as citizens of the United States resident in Paraguay, to all the immunities, rights, and privileges granted to the people of that State by their laws, and made themselves equally liable with them to the penalties and punishments imposed for an infraction of those laws. And more, as citizens of the United States, they owed it to themselves and to their own country, as well as to the infant Republic just emerging from tyranny and oppression, to have set an example of forbearance, moderation and justice, that would have reflected honor upon the institutions of their own country, and have inspired the people of Paraguay with new zeal and energy in their struggles to secure for themselves institutions producing such results.

Whilst the Company were indulging in golden dreams of "untold wealth" seldom if ever realized, there seems to have been lurking in the mind of their agent, HOPKINS, an enthusiasm for "progress and civilization" and "reform" approaching fanaticism, which led him to censure other institutions than those of his own country, and to condemn the conduct of other public officers with whom he was brought into connection by his consular position, whose ideas did not conform to his visionary notions.

Mr. HOPKINS continued to act as general agent of the Company, as a partner and as consul of the United States, until Sept. 1, 1854, when his exequatur was withdrawn by President LOPEZ, and he and his employes abandoned the country, alleging that they *were expelled*, their *business broken up*, and their property confiscated by him. For these alleged wrongs and injuries heavy damages are demanded.

A question arose, upon the opening statements of the counsel for the claimants and the Republic of Paraguay respectively, touching the jurisdiction and duty of the commission to inquire into the origin and nature of the transactions upon which this claim was based, so as to determine whether, in fact and law, the Republic of Paraguay owed any pecuniary satisfaction whatever to the claimants.

The question was discussed orally by counsel, after the reading of their opening papers, and was again treated to some extent on both sides in the concluding arguments. It has received the most deliberate consideration.

On the part of the claimants, it is fully presented in their summing up of the case. They say:

"In this case, the wrong is beyond question. It appears from the memorials of the Company, from the recorded judgments of the Department of State under two Administrations, from the Messages of the President, from the solemn action of both branches of Congress, and from the Treaty itself, which assumes the wrong, and constitutes a commission to assess the damages.

"It is a peculiarity of this commission that it is formed with reference to a single case and for a single purpose. Ordinarily, a claims commission is authorized to consider and determine all such claims of a certain character as may have been presented within a given time. In such cases, the treaty assumes only certain general facts, such as the previous existence of a war, the appropriation of a sum of money, or some general principle of liability. Neither of these assumptions would be inquired into by a commission. In this case, the whole subject-matter of the negotiation which led to the treaty having been a single claim, it was easy to make the convention definite, and to confine the duties of the commission to a single point. This has been done. The treaty assumes the wrong committed, and the liability of Paraguay, and only authorizes the commissioners to assess the amount of damages. It is a simple question of how much?

"If there was any ambiguity in the convention on this point, it could not fail to be removed by a reference to the proceedings which led to the convention.

"The first application of the Company to their Government was dated Jan. 15, 1855, and requested that 'such measures may be taken as to me (the President) may seem meet and proper, to demand of the Government of Paraguay, and enforce the payment, as indemnity for our losses and the destruction of our business in that country, the sum of $935,000.'

"The statement of Mr. GALLUP (see his letter to Mr. BRADLEY, of July 8, 1855) shows that Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, 'although at first somewhat prejudiced against it, (the claim) at the last interview I had with him, expressed himself satisfied that a great outrage had been committed upon our citizens by the President of the Republic of Paraguay, and that he should make a demand upon his Government for indemnity.'

* * * *

"On the 2d of June, 1858, Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the President to adopt such measures and use such force to secure justice from Paraguay as he might think necessary."

On the part of the Republic of Paraguay, the counsel, in his opening statement, said:

I. The counsel for the claimants assume, as a foregone conclusion, that wrong and injury, in the transactions upon which this claim is based, have been done by the Republic of Paraguay.

This is utterly denied. And it will be respectfully insisted that it will be for this honorable commission not to take for granted, but to require to be here proven and established, in fact and law, the allegation that, by reason of any matter or thing done or permitted by the Republic of Paraguay in the premises, any responsibility in damages to these claimants rests upon it.

This commission is organized under the law of nations, and the terms of a treaty or convention between Sovereigns of equal dignity in the view of that code. The instructions given by one of these high contracting parties to its minister, its executive messages, the reports of committees, or other proceedings of its Legislature, referred to in the opening statement, can have no other weight or value than as exhibiting, in an imposing form, the claim which is here made, and is here to be established or rejected. They are not even entitled to be regarded as the deliberate conclusions of the Government from whom they emanated, since they are founded exclusively upon the case, as made *ex parte*, by those whose interests and feelings may have naturally colored their representations. By the solemn act of the United States, in entering into this convention, it is stipulated that this claim shall be here '*investigated*' and '*adjusted*.' And '*its amount determined*,' '*upon sufficient proof of the charges and defences of the contending parties*.' (Convention, Art. II.)

This is the general outline of the argument.

The question which it presents seemed to be altogether of a technical nature, and quite too narrow and unsubstantial to be of any practical importance, in a matter of public law. Nevertheless, it is very evident, that from a very early period in the history of this claim, the claimants steadily looked to the foreclosure of all inquiry into the *foundation of the claim*, and labored to place the Republic of Paraguay in the condition of a defendant in an ordinary suit at law, who had suffered judgment to pass, reserving only the right to have an inquisition of damages. If this could be admitted—and it would be certainly an anomaly in international affairs—the result would be practically unimportant; because, in order to ascertain the damages, especially where they are claimed to be punitory or vindictive, there must necessarily be an investigation into all the facts and circumstances, so as to determine the *animus*, and every other element properly entering into the measure of damages.

Such an inquiry, conducted according to the municipal law, might possibly result in merely nominal damages. But a formal award, made by a mixed commission, under treaty, giving to the claimants "*one cent damages*," would be simply ridiculous. Such a technicality would be unbecoming the dignity of nations, and repugnant to the spirit of the public law.

There was no difference of opinion between the commissioners upon the question. They concurred in holding, that their respective commissions, the oaths which they had taken as prescribed by the third article of the convention, the language of that convention in all its parts referring to the matter, and the nature of the subject submitted to them, required a full and unrestricted examination of the claim. To ascertain the "*amount*" of the claim, necessarily obliged them to determine between 0 and the highest amount which figures could express, according to the exigencies of the proofs.

Any other view of the subject would seem to be equally irreconcilable with the terms of the convention, as with justice and fair dealing.

By the first article of the convention, "the government of the Republic of Paraguay *binds itself* for the *responsibility* in favor of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, *which may result* from the decree of the commissioners, who, it is agreed, shall be appointed as follows." By this article the liability of Paraguay was distinctly admitted, no doubt. But *what* liability? The article answers, "the responsibility which *may result* from the decree of the commissioners." Can this be understood as a stipulation, that the commissioners shall, at all events, fix *some* responsibility to *some* amount, upon that Republic? If so, *what* amount was to be this minimum? If it were not fixed by the terms of the convention, (and it was not,) in what other mode was it to be arrived at? The second article answers by "sufficient *proofs* of the charges and defences of the contending parties;" and the third article requires that the commissioners shall be sworn "fairly and impartially to investigate the said claims, and a just decision thereon render, to the best of their judgment and ability." It then necessarily follows that the whole matter of this claim was submitted to the "decree" of this commission.

Before entering upon an investigation of the accounts submitted, it seemed desirable to ascertain the precise demand made by the company, and for this purpose all the papers on file in the Department of State were carefully examined. The following statement will show the claims set up at different times.

The letter of Mr. HOPKINS to the Secretary of State, dated 30th of August, 1854, advises him that "if the extraordinary avarice of this *old man Lopez* should be compelled to pay *two or three hundred thousand dollars* for our *reclamations*, expenses, &c., all would go well for *years to come*." And again, in a communication to the Secretary, of 2d September, 1854, he tells him:

"The *delay* in having the claim settled: the entire ruin of their commercial operations: the expenditure of $116,000, shown in their last balance sheet; the destruction of their credit; the destruction of my own personal, official and mercantile character: the calumnies of the Press:—*all will not be satisfied, principal and interest, by the payment of a less sum than four hundred thousand dollars.*"

So the claim for damages stood, until their memorial of 15th January, 1855, was presented to the President of the United States, claiming $935,000.

No specification of items accompanied the memorial, but there was filed in the Department of State, under date of 31st January, 1855, by Messrs. ARNOLD and GALLUP, the following statement, exhibiting the items upon which the claim was founded:

For property in Paraguay, being real estate in Asuncion and San Antonio, with costly improvements made there, sundry mills, heavy machinery, tools, &c., confiscated, seized and rendered worthless, by the arbitrary conduct of that Government, valued as per the accompanying deposition of GEORGE M. BOYD, and certificate of Lieut. JAMES H. MOORE	$560,000
For property at the mouth of the river, being a clipper schooner, two river steamboats, built for the upper waters, a large saw-mill and other machinery, and general merchandise, costing the claimants nearly $80,000 in cash, and rendered useless to the company by the acts of said Government, valued, as per aforesaid deposition and certificate, as	100,000
For interest from 1st September, 1853, to 1st May, 1855, (average time,) upon $350,000, the present cash liabilities of the company, at 6 per cent. per annum	35,000
The actual damages sustained in the interruption of business in Paraguay, destruction of commercial interests along the river, and entire loss of credit, upon the sudden and wanton outrage committed upon the company by the Government of Paraguay, estimated at a moderate consideration of 50 per cent. upon the valuation above of $200,000, which was accompanied by the affidavit of GEORGE M. BOYD and a certificate of Lieut. JAMES H. MOORE	300,000
Total	$935,000

GOV. MARCY replied, 7th March, 1855, stating to them the propriety, if not the necessity, when making a demand on a foreign Government, that the claim should be just, "*and the amount of losses and damages should be fairly estimated. In this latter respect particularly, the proofs submitted by you are very inadequate. There is no evidence filed of the company's title to the property, no evidence as to the nature and character of the grants, and no reliable evidence as to the quantity or value of the property owned by the company.*" He further informs them that, "*the actual cost of the property, and not only the amount, but the items of the expenditure on improvements, with a particular description of the improvements, ought to be given.*"

On the 14th March, Mr. GALLUP, in the absence of Mr. ARNOLD, replies to this letter, vindicating the demand as presented, and informing him that there was no other testimony in the country as to the value of the property than the deposition of BOYD and the certificate of MOORE: "*that the title deeds, grants, and other evidences of property, are all in the possession of our agent in South America, retained by him for use before the Commissioner, when the claims shall be finally adjudicated.*"

On the 16th March, the company filed with the Secretary a statement of their treasurer, BAILEY, exhibiting the liabilities and assets of the company, which is annexed to this report, marked B, viz.:

Liabilities of the Company in the United States	$361,103 10
And their assets	23,854 54

This was the extent of their response to Mr. MARCY'S requisition.

The Company continued, from time to time, to urge upon the Department some action in their behalf, in various supplemental memorials, accompanied by affidavits from themselves and employes, not materially varying the proof, and not paying that respect to the suggestions of Governor MARCY which they merited. They, however, furnished a statement in connection with these memorials, of the expenses of the Company, which is annexed to this report, marked A and No. 3, by which the expenditures appear to have exceeded the receipts by the sum of $402,520 37, and which statement, it may be observed, furnishes no dates for the respective transactions; and a supplemental statement, marked No. 1, is also exhibited.

These demands were twice sent to an agent of the Department in South America, with instructions for their settlement, but without any satisfactory result.

A serious misunderstanding took place between that Government and the United States in relation to the attack upon the *Water Witch*, and other indignities alleged to have been offered to citizens of the United States, which induced Congress to authorize the Executive to send a Commissioner, accompanied by a naval force, to demand satisfaction for the insults and wrongs complained of, against the United States flag and citizens. He was instructed to have the claims of this Company adjusted; his authority being limited to the reception of $500,000, in accordance, it is supposed, with the wishes of the Company.

Commissioner BOWLIN was selected for this mission, and found no difficulty in adjusting all the demands of this Government, without resorting to force, except the claims of this Company, which President LOPEZ regarded as unjust. Nevertheless, Mr. BOWLIN says, in a dispatch, that he could have secured a large sum in cash, by way of compromise, if he had not been restricted, but further adds: "*It is due to President Lopez to say, whatever offer he made was avowedly to purchase his peace, protesting the smallness of his liability, if any at all,*" upon the claim of this Company.

The Company also instructed Mr. BOWLIN, in a *private* letter, to receive $500,000, in satisfaction, if it should be paid without resort to force, but if coercion became necessary, to insist upon $1,000,000. They also sent a memorial to him, setting forth their claim to patent rights for the new machinery claimed to have been introduced by them under the decree of 20th May, 1845, and representing, at not less than $5,000,000, the value that these alleged rights would have been to them, if the Government, without interruption, had permitted their use.

The foundation on which were erected "such golden dreams of untold wealth," as seem to have been constantly present to the mind of Mr. HOPKINS, and more or less of his associates, will be best understood by their representations to Mr. BOWLIN of the immense value placed upon their favorite machines, and then exhibiting the facts as proven before the Commission.

They inform Mr. BOWLIN that "the Company had in operation the first and only steam saw-mill in that country, which at the time of our interruption by the Government of Paraguay, produced seven hundred feet, or two hundred and forty-seven Spanish varas per day, valued at the mill at fifty or sixty-two cents per vara, say fifty cents per vara, is $123 50. The cost of logs in South Carolina or Maine with labor at one $1 per day, to produce the above quantity, would be $5, and labor sawing $2 75, making the whole cost of seven hundred feet per day, $7 75. Three hundred working days per annum would yield $34,725 net profit of one saw per year, and for ten years, $347,250.

Similar and more extravagant calculations were gone into for the purpose of showing the extraordinary profits of the cigar factory which had been established, and the brick-making machine which they proposed to put into operation; their statements accompany this report, marked E and G.

Similar claims were alleged to exist for patents for other machinery and agricultural implements; but no estimates are given of the profits anticipated from their use. From all these advantages secured to them, as they allege, by the decree of 20th May, 1845, they expected to realize "*a wealth akin to that which the great commercial companies of Europe have realized in the East Indies.*"

Such are the claims and demands made by the Company upon the Government of Paraguay, and for which the Government of the United States was urged to enforce payment, even to the extent of a war, with that new and feeble Republic.

Neither the original estimate of damages by Mr. HOPKINS, the items furnished to the Secretary of State of 31st January, 1855, nor the statement of capital by Mr. BAILEY, the Treasurer, now seem to be relied on as the basis upon which damages are to be estimated; but only the losses of the Company as exhibited in the annexed papers A and C. The former, as has been said, is somewhat remarkable in having furnished no dates to most of its items; the proofs, however, enable us to decide upon each of them, with all the accuracy necessary for this report. The paper C deserves a passing remark upon a few of the largest items, as illustrating the mode by which the claim has grown to its present size. It will be observed that the accounts embrace the whole expenditures of the Company, and the profits and losses from its origin to the present year; a period of over six years, embracing traveling expenses, the fees of counsel, &c., &c.

The first two items, amounting to about $114,000, constitute the cost of the vessel *El Paraguay* and its cargo, which sailed from New-York about the 20th of March, 1853, and cleared for "*Montevideo and a market*," and which vessel, after encountering storms, and having cost large sums for repairs, was finally abandoned on the coast of South America, near Maranham, was taken into port, condemned as unseaworthy, and sold, with a part of the damaged cargo, before reaching her destination at Montevideo. So much of the cargo as had been saved was reshipped to Montevideo, and then forwarded by the steamer *Fanny*, chartered for that purpose to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, where the cargo was examined by the officers of the Government, and a statement made of each article by Mr. HOPKINS himself, and was valued by the regular appraisers, and the *ad valorem* duties paid by Mr. HOPKINS;

The value of the whole cargo amounted to	$15,300
On the 3d of February, 1854, there was reshipped, out of the country, and drawback allowed Mr. Hopkins	3,726
	$11,574
February 7th, afterwards, he imported other goods, valued at	291
	$11,865

These were all the goods ever taken into the country by the company, exclusive of the machinery, sawmills, &c.

It does not appear from the evidence that President LOPEZ had any connection with the company, or even knew of the proposed enterprise, until the arrival of the *Fanny*, in October, 1853 with a part of the cargo of the steamer *El Paraguay*. This steamer is proved to have cost from sixty-five to seventy thousand dollars. What became of the residue of the cargo beyond what was shipped by the *Fanny* and taken into Paraguay, is not satisfactorily shown. Nor does this seem at all important; for it may be justly said there would seem to be as much propriety in charging the loss upon the ship and cargo to the government of Montevideo, to which place the goods had been shipped, or to Buenos Ayres, where the company afterwards had a trading house, as to Paraguay. Whatever might have been the tyranny and oppression practiced by that Government towards Mr. HOPKINS and his employés, after their arrival and during their stay, surely can form no excuse for charging the losses which occurred by the dangers of the sea before their arrival.

Under this same head belong the charges on account of what is called "the second expedition," to wit, the schooner *E. T. Blodget*, with merchandise and two small steamers in detached pieces on board, and which never entered Paraguay. The schooner was wrecked above Buenos Ayres, at the Tigre river, and had no insurance to that point. The wreck was sold. The cargo, so far as saved, was taken to other countries, and disposed of in other markets by the company. This ground of claim is charged in the statement of 31st January, 1855, at $100,000.

The whole amount of property taken into Paraguay was either sold or taken away by Mr. HOPKINS, when he left the country, except the mills, machinery and agricultural implements, and some personal property of little value, left in San Antonio, and the effects in the cigar factory in the city.

All the property left, including the real estate and a large portion of that taken off by him, was under mortgage to the Government of Paraguay, to secure the loan of ten thousand dollars.

Nevertheless, as is stated by Capt. PAGE, in his dispatch of 26th September, 1854, President LOPEZ satisfied him, "there was no intention on the part of the Government, to prevent Mr. HOPKINS taking out of the country any of his effects, merchandise or property, notwithstanding the indebtedness of the company to the Government to the amount of ten thousand dollars, for the payment of which he would not hold the property." At the time Mr. HOPKINS was ordered to leave the cuartel (barracks) at San Antonio, he was requested to remove all the property. He removed some of the articles, declining to remove others. They were removed by the Government, and a statement made of each article by Mr. HOPKINS himself, and was valued by the regular appraisers, and the *ad valorem* duties paid by Mr. HOPKINS; all of which, together with the proceedings, will be found in the papers sent—were stored in the city, they having been "thrown on the hands of the Government, by Mr. HOPKINS, and will be sold; the money given to Mr. HOPKINS, if he will receive it, and if not, will be put into the treasury, for the benefit of his creditors, or for the Company."—*Capt. Page's Dispatch.*

Another item of loss, not less extraordinary, grew out of the mode adopted by the Company of increasing their capital stock, by issuing their bonds for $100,000, bearing interest, and selling them to the stockholders of the Company at a loss of over $57,000. Such losses, and other like losses and expenditures of the Company, can, upon no principle of law or equity, be made chargeable to the Republic of Paraguay.

There is no evidence showing any encouragement held out by Paraguay to this Company, to induce them to go into that country as new settlers, or for the employment of their agricultural implements, machinery, &c., or engage in trade generally, other than the patent law of 1845. The enterprise was undertaken upon their own judgment, conducted by their own officers, in their own way. If they desired to avail themselves of patents, as offered by that law, they must necessarily be compelled to comply with its provisions. Patent laws, giving exclusive privileges, are always made, not only with a view to the interest of the patentees, but also of the people after the expiration of the patent; and hence they generally require, as the decree of 28th May, 1845, did, that explanations must be made to the proper officer, in *writing, setting forth* the *particular invention* or *improvement*, or, as in this case, the *new machinery* to be introduced. The officer is then to judge of its importance and utility, decide upon the propriety of its allowance, and the time for which it should be allowed; and then it is for him to issue the patent. Until the patent is granted, no right accrues, under the law, to any person.

The opinion or recommendation of Señor GELLY, no doubt honestly made, and with the best motives, can have no more influence upon the construction of the decree than the opinion of any other private citizen, and could by no means be holden to excuse a non-compliance with the provisions of a law of the Republic. But he says distinctly, that the President would have no authority to do so, and that the granting of other monopolies than those provided for, in the law, would be unjust.

If the Company had been induced by the liberal provisions of the decree of 1845, to engage in so important an enterprise, in which so much of their capital had been invested, it is remarkable that no effort was made, for eight or ten months, to secure the patents authorized by it, and which are now esteemed of such immense value.

The shipments made by the steamer *El Paraguay* and the *E. T. Blodget*, and the claims now set up for the losses sustained in these respects, present the naked question of the liability of a foreign government for shipments made to its territory, under the expectation of profits, which are lost by the perils of the sea before reaching the port of destination. If such liability exists, then favorable commercial regulations, liberal laws for settlers, or favoring immigration into any country, would make the government the insurer, not only against the perils of the sea, but also for the prudence and discretion of the officers having charge of the vessels. The character of the government of the country to which such shipments are made can have nothing to do with the question of its liabilities for such enterprises. Whatever of tyranny or oppression may have been practiced (it may well be repeated) after the arrival of HOPKINS and his employes in Paraguay, could have no influence in producing the disasters which caused them such heavy loss.

Surely no one can believe that the loss of $57,000 on the bonds of the company can, with any propriety, be chargeable to that government. Again, interest on the debts of the company, amounting to thousands of dollars, is charged against Paraguay, which, for the reasons before suggested, is wholly inadmissible.

To cap the climax, the extraordinary sum of $300,000 is demanded as a remuneration for the trouble, anxiety and loss of credit growing out of the imputed conduct of President LOPEZ.

Such are the details of the claim of $935,000 so often and so earnestly pressed upon the consideration of Congress and the Executive Government of the United States, and the spirit in which the same has been presented will be seen in the letter of their counsel, Mr. C. S. BRADLEY, to Gen. CASS, Secretary of State, hereto annexed, marked F.

The commissioners did not entertain a doubt that the Government of Paraguay could not, in any view of the case, be holden liable for any losses or expenses incurred by the company before October, 1853, when they took up their residence in Paraguay.

Nor can that Government be justly holden responsible for any expenses or losses which they sustained in the business or trade prosecuted by them with other governments in South America, after they had abandoned Paraguay, which trade was continued for three or four years, at a very heavy loss to the company, as shown by the accounts exhibited with their memorials.

The remaining question, and the only one upon which the claimants have made even a plausible case, arises upon the allegation that their business was wrongfully broken up, their property confiscated, and their agents expelled from the country, and involves the inquiry whether such wrongful acts were done, and, if so, what damages should be allowed in the way of compensation for actual losses, or in addition by way of punishment.

Upon this branch of the case, it is proper to say that as to the alleged wrongful acts of Paraguay, the evidence adduced by the company consists in the main of productions directly or indirectly of their agent, Mr. HOPKINS, in his character of consul, evidently influenced by that of general agent and partner of the company. His correspondence with the Secretary of State, and the papers inclosed in his dispatches, all bear the impress of his own peculiar character and mind, and are little calculated to have weight before any tribunal of a judicial character; indeed, it may be truly said, that upon a critical examination they furnish strong internal evidence against the justice or validity of the claim. Among these may be noted the formal proceedings of a regularly organized meeting, consisting of himself and five or six persons connected with the Company, at which certain resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct of Lieut. PAGE and President LOPEZ, in terms equally violent and vague, and a paper purporting to have been drawn up for publication, in answer to charges against Mr. HOPKINS in the newspaper at Asuncion, but which appears only to have been used as a defence of Mr. HOPKINS' consular conduct with the Secretary of State, to impugn the character of President LOPEZ, and to advance the interests of the Company in this claim. Of the same nature are certain depositions of some six or eight Paraguayans, resident in Buenos Ayres, who are shown to be refugees, and members of a revolutionary Club in that city, for the overthrow of President LOPEZ'S Government, none of whom profess to have knowledge of any fact upon which this claim is founded, but who denounce in strong language the personal and political character of President LOPEZ, and the general operations of his Government, to which they attribute an influence, descending to the most minute affairs in the private life of the humblest citizens.

This kind of evidence; the action of Congress, or the executive officers of the Government, upon the *ex parte* statements of those most deeply interested in this claim; the public opinion in the adjoining States, which may have been formed by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of those whose interests are involved, and who may be entitled to the profits arising from the successful prosecution of this claim; do not seem to be a safe foundation upon which heavy damages are to be awarded. The acts of tyranny and oppression should be shown, which, as is alleged, expelled the Company, and broke up their business; the value of the property confiscated should be exhibited as the best, if not the only, means of ascertaining the true amount of damages.

The Company, aware of the necessity of some such proof as suggested by Secretary MARCY, have shown that the brother of the Consul, C. E. HOPKINS, was stricken on the back by a soldier with the flat side of his sword, for which, according to the affidavits of C. E. HOPKINS and Mrs. GUILLEMOT, (who was in company with him,) there was no excuse whatever, no act done or word uttered by him to produce the blow, but which, according to the affidavits of the soldier and his two companions, C. E. HOPKINS had provoked, by riding into the herd of cattle which he was driving, dispersing them and causing him much trouble in gathering them together; and *this* after he had been notified not to do so.

The Consul, HOPKINS, became greatly excited to find that his brother had been stricken by a common soldier, and, instead of having the case brought before a judicial tribunal of the district in which the offence had been committed, and having the soldier punished according to the laws of the country, made it a national case: his dignity as Consul had been assailed in the attack upon his brother; the rights of an American citizen had been trampled upon; and the Government of Paraguay was to be made responsible for the outrage! He accordingly addressed the Government an angry and offensive note, demanding punishment of the soldier, and satisfaction for the offence to his brother, and alluded in the most offensive terms to other alleged indignities suffered by the American citizens from those of Paraguay. This led to a correspondence between him and the Secretary of State.

President LOPEZ, upon examining the case, seems to have entertained the idea that the brother of the Consul had not in reality much cause of complaint against the soldier, as he had probably committed the first wrong; yet it was held to be the duty of the soldier to have reported the conduct of HOPKINS to his superior officer, instead of redressing the injury when perpetrated, and therefore the soldier was ordered to be punished with three hundred lashes.

This transaction, which occurred 22d July, 1854, Mr. HOPKINS states in his letter to the Secretary of State, to have been "the commencement of the difficulties between himself and the President."

Some newspaper publications on the subject seem to have produced violent language on the part of Mr. HOPKINS, against President LOPEZ, wholly unbecoming the position he occupied.

The other charges to which he alluded in his letter, seem to have been of petty annoyances, rude and improper language addressed by some of the populace in the city to Mr. HOPKINS and some of his companions, whose supercilious and haughty conduct toward the people, as well as the Government, had rendered them very odious, and occasioned harsh words to be used in the streets, throwing "missiles," such as orange peelings, pieces of cigars, and sand, into the door and windows of their houses, by day as well as by night, and which is attributed to the influence, if not direct sanction, of the President or his officers, and not to any misconduct or provocation on their own part; and yet when the complaint was made, without designating any offender, a guard of soldiers was stationed at their house for their protection. The annoyances are alleged to have continued, and become even worse; yet no individual could be named so as to enable the police officers to punish them.

Such acts of incivility and rudeness toward the Consul of the United States and his family resident in the city, deserved punishment, which would undoubtedly have been inflicted on the offenders, if they could have been discovered. Mr. HOPKINS could not ascertain their names, at least made no report of any to the Government, at the same time most injudiciously imputing to the officers of the Government a knowledge of their commission, and strongly intimating a connivance at the conduct of the offenders.

It never seems to have occurred to Mr. HOPKINS, or his associates, that his own arrogance and presumption, his haughty and overbearing conduct among the citizens, his violent and denunciatory language toward the Government and officials, were well calculated to arouse the hostile feelings of the people against them, and produce the annoyances of which he complained. Mr. FALCON, the Secretary of State, in his letter to Gov. MARCY of 2d September, 1854, speaks of "the *repeated complaints* made by the officers of the districts *against the conduct of Mr. Hopkins* and *his servants*; the want of *respect and civility*" to the justices, "*his shocking expressions*" against any who dared to complain of his conduct, his "disregard of port regulations," and "contempt towards the police officers." And further telling him, when speaking of the excesses of Mr. HOPKINS, "*they have been repeated by a series of rudenesses, and bitter recriminations against the most excellent Government of the Republic*, which has, for some time, been *astonished* at the audacious provocations of Mr. HOPKINS;" and concludes by telling him, "*If Mr. Hopkins had accepted the consulate for the express purpose of discrediting the worthy Government of the United States and his fellow citizens, he could not have done more to create disaffection.*"

When speaking of the punishment of the soldier STUDIRO, Captain PAGE says, "Had Mr. HOPKINS been content with making a *simple statement* of the affair, and not have accompanied his *communication with irrelevant remarks, passing censure upon the Government and people of Asuncion*, I am informed by the President that the difficulty would not have occurred." And again, he says, in his letter of 1st September, "If Mr. HOPKINS expects to involve me and the *Water Witch* in the *disgraceful affair between the Government of Paraguay and himself*, he deludes himself with very false hopes." Referring to the publications in the *Seminario*, he says, "By a most impolitic and unauthorized course, he has brought upon himself the wrath and indignation of a Government which has the power, because of its peculiar relations with its people, to embarrass and render profitless the entire enterprise of those American citizens who have so unwisely put him at its head. This may be most effectually accomplished, (if such be the disposition of the government,) without infringing one single article of the treaty between the two nations, or committing one single overt act which would form the basis of complaint." Lieutenant POWELL, among the most intelligent officers of the Navy, says of him, "Mr. HOPKINS was well-known in the Navy as an egotistical and presuming man, and one who had constantly embroiled himself in all kinds of difficulties, while in it."

Mr. FERGUSON, the millwright, who had been in the employment of the company all the time in Paraguay, whose good sense, modesty and frankness before this commission made a most favorable impression, says, when speaking of the deportment of Mr. Hopkins while there, "*I think his conduct was scandalous, according to my ideas of morality, and shocked even the people of that country.*" And being further interrogated as to his course generally among the people, and officially, whether it was kind and conciliatory, answers, "*It was quite the reverse.* It was *overbearing* and *tyrannical*. He had a *swaggering, bullying way* with him *in all his relations of life*, and his deportment was always tyrannical and overbearing."

Such conduct on the part of the Consul toward the Government and people of Asuncion, was well calculated to produce an unfavorable impression toward him and his associates, as well as their countrymen, who were but little known except through them, and to lead to the petty annoyances of which they complain. His conduct seems to have made a not less favorable impression upon the officers under the command of Captain PAGE. Mr. HOPKINS, in his letter to Secretary MARCY, 25th August, 1854, says, "In the midst of these affairs and publications, the five or six officers of the Navy, who are now here, *continue to cut my house and presence*, thereby causing *infinite moral aid and comfort to President Lopez.*"

So wholly forgetful did he seem to be of that dignity and propriety of conduct which should characterize a representative of the United States, and of the respect and courtesy due and always extended to the chief officers of another Government, that it was made a matter of boast that he had forcibly entered the audience chamber of President LOPEZ, in his riding-dress, whip in hand, despite the remonstrance of the guard, and in violation of the rules adopted in that country of intercourse between the President and citizens—as if designedly to bring into contempt the authority of the President among his people.

Such conduct towards the people of Paraguay and their President, without *reference to his moral conduct*, which FERGUSON designates as "scandalous," may be supposed to account more satisfactorily for the "indignities" and "annoyances" of which so much complaint has been made, than any supposed interference or encouragement of them by the President or his officers.

In relation to this whole subject of the alleged "in suits" and "outrages" complained of by the company in their memorials, and which could not fail (coming from a respectable source) to attract the attention of the Executive and of Congress, it is proper to make a few remarks.

In the first place, no complaints of this sort appear to have been made until the occurrence between Mr. C. E. HOPKINS and the soldier, on the 22d July, 1854. The letter addressed by Mr. Consul HOPKINS to the Paraguayan Secretary of State, on the 25th of the same month, asserts, in general terms, that such things had taken place. The affidavits of BOYD, MORALES, HINES, and his wife, all made subsequently, make the same accusations. Giving to these affidavits all the weight that can possibly be claimed for them, it would seem that nothing had occurred to which private persons are not liable under the oldest and best ordered governments, if there should be any provocation in their own personal deportment and intercourse with the people. There is nothing in the evidence tending to show a denial of justice to any person who had recourse to the ordinary tribunals under such circumstances; and surely there can be no propriety or pretext of right, in claiming for the persons engaged in this speculation a *status* different from that of the citizens of the country generally. No claim whatever is set up on account of these supposed insults and outrages. The persons who may have been annoyed by them make no claim, but appear as witnesses for the company, upon the claim made by it in its corporate capacity.

All this part of the case, therefore, even if it were satisfactorily made out by the proofs, (which it is not,) could have no effect beyond that of aggravating and giving color to the charges of "expulsion," "confiscation," and "breaking up" of the business of the company.

As to the "*expulsion*," it is perfectly clear that nothing of the kind took place. If there had been an expulsion of the company generally, or of any person in particular, without doubt there would have been some explicit or intelligible evidence of the fact. Not only is there no affirmative evidence of it adduced by the company, but there is clear evidence to the contrary. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. MARCY, upon the official dispatches, and the first memorial and proofs of the company, is abundantly sustained by the thorough examination of the whole case before the commission. In his letter to Messrs. ARNOLD & GALLUP, March 7, 1855, he says:

"It is evident throughout the whole correspondence that the opposition of the Government of Paraguay was confined solely to Mr. HOPKINS; and Lieut. Commanding PAGE, in his disp

dent LOPEZ had an undoubted right to establish, and it was the duty of the citizens of the United States, resident in Paraguay, to obey them; which might have been done with but little trouble.

It was known to Mr. HOPKINS that the objection of the President was to himself and MORALES, on account of their misconduct, and that no objection would be made to any other citizen of the United States. It is strange that decrees so easily complied with should have been made an excuse for abandoning the interests of the Company now represented so valuable, and that the voluntary abandonment of such of the property as HOPKINS could not conveniently carry with him, or convert into money, should now be made the basis of heavy damages against Paraguay.

It has also been urged that President LOPEZ offered to pay a large sum of money, (£250,000,) and that the amount of damages could not fall short of that sum. It appears, from the statement of Commissioner BOWLIN, already alluded to, that when the offer was made, President LOPEZ declared *there was little or nothing due the Company, and that the offer was made to buy his peace.*

Propositions for a compromise of contests between contending parties are not, and ought not, to be considered as an admission of the liability of the party for anything, much less the amount offered and rejected, in any subsequent stage of the proceedings.

It should be a source of gratification to the Government of the United States as well as its citizens, that Commissioner BOWLIN, after having received prompt and full satisfaction for the insult offered the flag of the United States, and the injury done to our citizens on board the *Water Witch*, consented to a reference of this pecuniary demand of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company to arbitration, where justice would be more likely done to the parties, than by an attempt to coerce the payment of such a claim with musket and sword.

It has been painful to observe, in the course of the examination, the ingenuity displayed in making so strong a case *prima facie* for the consideration of Congress and the Executive Government, founded upon *ex parte* representations of those most deeply interested in the claim, by a studied perversion of the laws and decrees of the Republic of Paraguay, and by the enormous, if not criminal exaggeration of the demands of this Company, constantly growing larger by the skillful preparation of their accounts, and the studied and malignant assaults upon the President and people of Paraguay, and that too for the mere purpose of putting money into the pockets of those claimants.

It has always been the pride and glory of the Government and citizens of the United States "to submit to nothing wrong" from any government or people, but, at the same time, demand of them "nothing but what is right;" and the day is far distant, as I sincerely hope, when East India fortunes are to be accumulated, with their approbation and sanction, by the plunder of feeble States, extorted from them at the cannon's mouth.

For the reasons above given, I am clearly of opinion that the award should be in favor of Paraguay, and against the claimants, who have not established any right to damages upon their claim.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1860.

AWARD.

And now, on this 13th day of August, *Anno Domini* 1860, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed and empowered respectively, as appears fully in the foregoing record, having heard and maturely considered the "proofs of the charges and defences of the contending parties," in respect of the "claims of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company—a company composed of citizens of the United States—against the Government of Paraguay," and having conferred together and deliberated upon the same, and upon the printed arguments of counsel thereupon, in virtue of the powers invested in them by the convention in this record recited and set forth, do hereby determine to award:

That said claimants, "The United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," have not proved or established any right to damages upon their said claim against the Government of the Republic of Paraguay; and that, upon the proofs aforesaid, the said Government is not responsible to the said Company in any damages or pecuniary compensation whatever, in all the premises.

In testimony whereof, the said Commissioners have hereunto subscribed their names and directed the attestation of the Secretary and Interpreter the day and year aforesaid.

C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner on the part of the United States.

JOSE BERGES,
Commissioner on the part of the Republic of Paraguay.

Attest:
SAMUEL WARD, Secretary and Interpreter.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

Enormous Demands of an American Citizen Upon the French Emperor.

We find in one of our Philadelphia exchanges a curious letter signed ROBERT A. PARRISH, Jr., addressed to the President, and asking his attention to an extraordinary claim for 15,000,000 of francs, which Mr. P. claims to have upon the French Government, but which he cannot even prosecute, by reason of the obstacles thrown in his way. The claim, he says, is based upon the Emperor's parole, which was pledged to him in consideration of certain evidence *demonstrating the existence of a gold field*, similar to that of California, and in a region accessible to the arms of France, which he had the distinguished honor of bringing to his notice. It was to become payable as soon as the authority of France was established in any part of the Territory indicated. This condition has been long since fulfilled, and the French Government is actually employed in working the gold mines.

The following from Mr. PARRISH's letter to Mr. BUCHANAN sets forth the nature of this extraordinary claim:

A proposition to acquire and annex this same gold field was submitted by me to my own Government in the year 1853, and, as your Excellency is also well aware, was not carried out, mainly through the inability of the Administration to execute the scheme with adequate secrecy. The "Memorial" then laid before the President—which I had also the honor to exhibit to your Excellency at Wheatland, prior to our voyage to Europe in 1853, and which is now in the possession of the French Government—was the chief basis upon which that proposition rested. Upon its submission to the Minister of the French Marine, pursuant to my extraordinary audience with his Majesty, its theories were adopted as axiomatically true, and an expeditionary force of over thirteen vessels and 2,500 men dispatched for the conquest of the territory. Following the foreshadowings of my Memorial, the French power has been extended from Shanghai (then a petty village, peopled chiefly with barbarians, and with but a nominal commerce,) across the Kong Mountains to Timbuctoo, and is incradicably planted in all the upper valley of the Niger. In fact, save Liberia, Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, and the petty European posts on the west coast—few of which will probably long survive—the whole continent of Africa, north of the line, has become an integral part of the French Empire. That portion of it which is traversed by the Kong Mountains "contains the richest gold deposits in the world."

The passage of some two hundred Imperial Decrees (an index to which accompanies my correspondence,) French Treaties with many European Powers, and a vast Colonial Administration in Senegal, still engaged in the prosecution of my scheme, testify, in some slight degree, to its national value and intrinsic magnificence! Indeed, so just were my reasonings, and so felicitous their application by his Majesty, that, since the working of the mines (which are a government monopoly) the Emperor has been coining annually *in gold, over five hundred millions of francs!*—a sum greater than the aggregate gold coinage of the United States, Great Britain and Russia (all of which have affluent gold fields,) and not only greater than that of Spain when carried by COLUMBUS to the culmination of her power, but even greater than the antecedent coinage of any nation upon the globe! *For this unparalleled opulence, the Emperor is indebted exclusively to my demonstrations.* The foregoing statistics are derived from the Report of his Excellency Mr. MAGNE, French Minister of Finance, who further states, that for the first nine months only, of 1858, the French imports of gold *exceeded the exports* by three hundred and seventy-six millions (376,000,000) of francs!—facts which abundantly manifest the justice of compensating me, even if I claimed the full measure of the Emperor's promised munificence. But this, however, I do not desire. His Majesty's confidence, as well as my own, has been greatly abused in the premises, or this claim, (however small relatively) would never have attained its present magnitude. *The Emperor even proposed that I should receive for a term of years* (discharged of the costs of the enterprise) *one-half the products of the mines, now and for some years back*, as I have already stated, exceeding one hundred million of dollars per annum; *a flood of munificence which I declined, from its very magnitude alone.* My fixed purpose from the beginning was, to limit the compensation within practicable bounds, that I might evade some of that official cupidity which I knew would otherwise surround, embarrass, and assail me.

The apprehension was but too prophetically true. No sooner did his Excellency M. FOULD (Minister of the Imperial Household) learn the nature of my errand—that I would treat with the Emperor only, and even with him only on his promise of some sufficient requital—than his Excellency insisted that I should receive from the Emperor a sum three times greater than I desired, and that one-third thereof should be appropriated to himself. To giving him one-third I entertained no possible objection, and cheerfully acceded, although my maximum was five millions of francs. My objections to more colossal sums was strong and earnest, and I withstood his tyrannical exactions until it became manifest that acquiescence was indispensable to success. Immediately after my unwilling consent an audience with the Emperor was appointed, whereupon his Majesty, unconscious of the sordid purposes of his Minister, promised me the sum which that officer had prompted. He also promised me a written *traité*, to be drawn up by the Minister of Marine, as an unsolicited guarantee of his august parole.

A few weeks later, when the expedition had sailed, and this *traité* was on the brink of consummation, his Excellency Mr. FOULD, astounded me by proposing one of his creatures as my associate in that instrument! Stupified at this new usurpation, I hesitated to comply, for compliance was ruin. Upon this, his Excellency abruptly broke with me, and has pursued me with implacable hostility ever since. He even was so unscrupulous as shortly afterwards to write me an *official letter*, in which he mentions my co-PARTNER, as if a person actually avowed and recognized by me; well knowing at that time, and at all times, that I stood entirely alone, both as the author and negotiator of the scheme. An invitation to breakfast with his Majesty was intercepted or defeated; rumors that I was insane, and slanders the most injurious were immediately propagated to my prejudice, and wherever his Excellency's power could reach, I became a caitiff! All, this, however, is but a confession of my rights. I had traveled in Europe before the date of this negotiation, at which time I had no claims to $3,000,000, and accordingly heard no rumors of my insanity, nor did I detect high official personages, on either side of the Atlantic, industriously employed in defrauding and denouncing me. *It was then unprofitable.*

During my last three visits to Paris I was placed under the strictest surveillance; my efforts to see the Emperor, or even to communicate with him by letter, were altogether baffled. One letter only *seems* to have reached him, and that brought a reply. When in December, 1856, I was presented at Court, His Majesty entered into conversation with me, and willingly promised me a private audience, with a view to some final agreement, but before this could be brought about I was again expelled from France by the strategy of M. FOULD. To such a length, indeed, was his Excellency's enterprise extended, that even in America I have felt its effects. Amongst other things, the synopsis of my claim, furnished by me in writing to the Department of State, was afterwards corrupted by his emissaries, and went into print (in Senate Ex. Doc., No. 18, Thirty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 16,) as a claim "resting on a *verbal agreement with himself*, as Minister of Finance," whereas I had written "that the claim was based upon the Emperor's parole." This most unprincipled metamorphosis of a Government record, and so flatly at variance with the truth, is thus made to wear my apparent sanction! But I here denounce it to your Excellency, as not the greatest of those frauds and outrages which I have been compelled to suffer in this connection for the past seven years. * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, ROBERT A. PARRISH, Jr.

To His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

LAW REPORTS.

The Vagrant Law.

In re Caroline Forbes.—In this case the petitioner was committed as a vagrant, in being "a prostitute." The Judge, in an elaborate opinion, decided that a prostitute is not a vagrant. As this is a somewhat vexed question, the following opinion of Judge SUTHERLAND will repay perusal:

SUTHERLAND, J.—The Warden of the City Prison returns to the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by me in this matter a copy of the warrant of commitment under which the prisoner was received into his custody, and by virtue of which she is held and detained.

After hearing counsel, and after giving to the subject the most serious consideration called for, as I thought, by its great importance and public interest, I have come to the conclusion that the warrant of commitment, on its face, is absolutely void, and that the prisoner must be discharged, on the ground that it does not appear on the face of the commitment that the prisoner has been duly convicted of being a vagrant, or, indeed, that she has been convicted or committed for any offence or crime whatever.

The question on the face of the commitment arises in this manner. The warrant of commitment (which is under the hand and seal of Mr. Quackenbush, one of the Police Justices of this City,) not only in due form recites the conviction of the prisoner on competent testimony of being a vagrant, but proceeds to state and specify the facts, circumstances or conditions, which made or constituted the prisoner a vagrant, and on competent proof of which it must be assumed that the committing magistrate determined that the prisoner was a vagrant. The words of the commitment are: "Whereas Catharine Forbes stands charged, and is on competent testimony made before me, lawfully convicted of being a vagrant—*in this, to wit: That she is a common prostitute* and vile person, of which conviction a lawful record in due form has been made and filed, and it appearing to me for the cause aforesaid that she is a vagrant within the meaning of the statute, &c., I do ——— and determine that she be committed, &c."

The commitment then on its face presents this question; did competent and satisfactory testimony that the prisoner was a common prostitute and idle person authorise her conviction and commitment as a vagrant? There was no such common law offence or crime as vagrancy or idleness or vagrancy and idleness. By certain statutes all persons coming within a certain description defined and declared by the statutes, are declared to be vagrants and provision is made for their trial, conviction and imprisonment. We have two such statutes. By the Revised Statutes (2d Rev. Stat. 679, 5 ed.) *All idle persons, who not having any visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment*; all persons wandering about and lodging in taverns, groceries, or beer-houses, outhouses or market places, sheds or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways or other public places to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants. Common prostitutes as such are not named in this statute, and although they may be, and, are, perhaps, most likely to be, or to become vagrants within the description of the statute, yet it is plain if a common prostitute is lawfully convicted of being a vagrant under this statute, she must be so convicted not merely on her confession, but on competent testimony that she is a common prostitute or an idle person, or that she is both a common prostitute and an idle person. This statute does not declare common prostitutes as a class or by name to be vagrants, nor does it declare all idle persons to be vagrants; but only *such idle persons as live without employment, and yet have no means to maintain themselves.* By an act passed Jan. 23d, 1833, which from its title and provisions would appear to be confined in its operations to the City of New-York, "All common prostitutes *who have no lawful employment whereby to maintain themselves*," are declared vagrants. It is presumed that the prisoner, Catharine Forbes, was arrested and convicted under this act; but by this act common prostitution is neither defined nor declared to be a crime. By this act a certain class or description of common prostitutes are declared to be vagrants. Every word which defines this class or makes a part of this description, is material and important.

The magistrate, in acting under the act, had no right to disregard one word of that description. He has no right, I think, to say or determine that a common prostitute is a vagrant within this act merely because she is also idle or an idle person, without proof of any other fact or circumstance. To be a vagrant, within this act, the common prostitute must be without any *lawful employment whereby to maintain herself.* These words imply, I think, something more than being idle, or in an idle condition; and probably something more even than habitual idleness. They imply, I think, a want of any lawful business occupation or means whereby to maintain herself. It is plain that, substantially, the same words as used in the Revised Statutes in describing the kind or class of idle persons declared to be vagrants, mean something more than mere idleness, otherwise the statutes would have declared all idle persons to be vagrants. The object of the act to punish common prostitutes, as a sin or moral evil, or to reform the individual, but to protect the public against the crimes, poverty, distress or public burthens, which experience has shown common prostitution causes or leads to.

These statutes declaring a certain class or description of persons vagrants, and authorizing their conviction and punishment as such, as well as certain statutes declaring a certain class or description of persons to be disorderly persons, and authorizing their arrest as such, are in fact rather of the nature of public regulations to prevent crime and public charges and burdens, than of the nature of ordinary criminal laws prohibiting and punishing an act or acts as a crime or crimes.

If the condition of a person brings him within the description of either of the statutes declaring what persons shall be esteemed vagrants, he maybe convicted and imprisoned, whether such condition is his misfortune or his fault. His individual liberty must yield to the public necessity or the public good; but nothing but public necessity or the public good can justify these statutes, and the summary conviction without a jury, in derogation of the common law authorized by them. They are constitutional, but should be construed strictly and executed carefully in favor of the liberty of the citizen. Their description of persons who shall be deemed vagrants, is necessarily vague and uncertain, giving to the magistrate in their execution an almost unchecked opportunity for arbitrary oppression or careless cruelty. The main object or purpose of the statutes should be kept constantly in view, and the magistrate should be carefully and see, before convicting, that the person charged with being a vagrant is shown, either by his or her confession, or by competent testimony, to come exactly within the description of one of the statutes (see opinion of Edmonds, Circuit Judge, in the People *vs.* Phillips, 1 Parker's Criminal Reports, p. 95, &c.) In this case there is not the least ground for supposing that the committing magistrate's proceedings were not in good faith, and with the sole view of conscientiously discharging his duty. But no record of the conviction has been produced, and by an affidavit made in this matter it appears probable that none has been filed in the clerk's office of the Court of Sessions, as required by the Act of 1833, and the Act of April 10, 1835, amending it; and I can therefore only look to the warrant of commitment to see whether the prisoner was lawfully convicted of being a vagrant or of any crime or offence. For the reasons above stated, I think the commitment on its face does not show that the prisoner was lawfully convicted of being a vagrant, or of any offence or crime. No statute of this State has yet declared common prostitution or idleness to be a crime, and I think, for the reasons above stated, that the determination of the magistrate—that proof that the prisoner was a common prostitute and idle person authorized her conviction as a vagrant—was erroneous.

The prisoner, therefore, must be discharged.

The Pickpocket Act.

The People vs. *Morris Harris.*—Mr. W. F. Howe yesterday applied for an order that this prisoner (who was arrested for attempting to pick the pocket of a gentleman at a fire, and was committed to Blackwell's Island by the Court of General Sessions) should be discharged on bail to await the decision of the Appellate Court. The officer who arrested the prisoner testified that he saw him (the prisoner) attempt to put his hands in the gentleman's pocket, and the Justice sent him on the Island for three months.

Mr. Howe, at the time of the conviction, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, inasmuch as the officer did not prove the prisoner's attempt to steal to be an act of picking pockets. The certificate of the Clerk of Special Sessions, showing the Detective's evidence, was objected to as not being the minutes of the Court. Judge SUTHERLAND said that this was the first case under the new act, and was, therefore, an important one. The certificate was not evidence, and the writ was allowed. The prisoner was discharged.

Decision.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Justice LEONARD has ordered that in the case of Benj. Huxton and wife *vs.* Wm. Huxton et. al., the decree be settled in accordance with the written decision.

SLAUGHTER Y RAILROAD.—A collision, which was attended with loss of life and serious injury to several persons, occurred on the Carrollton, Louisiana, railroad, on Sunday evening. The way-train which left Carrollton at 7 o'clock, had reached the corner of St. Charles and Jackson streets, when an express train came up behind it on the same track, and dashed into it with such momentum that the rear car of the way-train was dashed to pieces and the engine, with the rest of the train, was driven ahead a

[redacted] was killed. Another little child had its head so badly fractured that a portion of its brains protruded, and it was carried away apparently in a dying condition. A third child was badly gashed on the throat. A fourth child, a little boy of six years, had his ankle put out of joint. Mr. Amedee Choppin, a young gentleman of about 24 years, brother of Dr. Samuel Choppin, received a compound fracture of the left leg, a few inches above the ankle, the ends of the bone protruding through the flesh. Shortly after the collision, Bill Sullivan, the engineer of the express train, reversed his engine, which had its reflector and smoke stack knocked off, and ran his train back to Carrollton, after which it is reported that he left for parts unknown. He had recently been in the habit of drinking to excess, and the collision is attributed to his intoxication.

Lady Franklin arrived at Montreal on Thursday last. At every station on the route throngs collected to see one whose heroic virtues have rendered her so renowned, and at St. John she was obliged to leave the car in which she was riding, to acknowledge the greetings of the multitude. Her welcome at Montreal was particularly enthusiastic. During her stay in the city she will be the guest of Mr. Harrison Stephens.

Capt. Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, who has been superintending the erection of the new light-house on Minot's Rock has just completed his work. The lantern was lighted for the first time on Wednesday night, but only to test its illuminating power.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27.

$2 200 Tennesee 6s,'90..	90½	350	M. S. & N. In. G. S. 47
2,000 Missouri State 6s	81½	250	do s30 47
1,000 California St. 7s.	91	100	do b60 47½
2,000 Ill. Interest, '47..106		50	do b60 47¾
500 City 6s, 1870.....	88	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 87½
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	96	200	do b60 88
1,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	96	200	do b60 87½
1000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs.	88	400	do b30 87½
11000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	66⅜	100	do s60 87¾
1000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs..	81¾	50	do b30 87¾
4000 do	81	250	do b30 88⅜
2000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	80	250	Clev. & Pitts. R. 40½
65 Merch. Exch. Bank.	100	100	Girl. & Chic. R 81
10 Continental Bank	104	50	do b30 82
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	94½	200	do b30 80¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	80	200	do b30 81
50 do	79¾	250	do b60 81¼
4000 Brun'k City L. Co.	70	200	do s30 81
11 New-Jersey R.	133	947	do s30 80½
20 New-York Cen. R.	84½	450	do s30 80¾
200 do b60	85	220	Cleve. & Toledo R.. 47½
700 do s30	84¾	400	do b30 47
100 do s30	84½	100	do s30 46¾
50 do b60	84¾	1000	do b30 47
50 Erie Railroad....b60	29¼	100	do s30 46¾
100 do	29	100	do b15 46¾
100 Reading Railroad..	46	900	do b60 46¾
100 do	45¾	200	do s30 46¾
150 do	45¾	150	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. 82¾
323 Mich. Cen. R.	72	200	do s30 82¾
20 do s30	72¾	150	do b30 83
50 do s10	72¾	9	do s30 82¾
50 do b60	73	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. b30 90
200 do b60	73¼	100	do s30 89¾
100 M. So. & N. I. R....	22½	50	do s30 89¾
300 do s30	22½	50	Mill. & Miss. R. 15
100 do b30	22¾	150	do b30 15
68 Panama Railroad..125½		100	do s30 14¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Louis. St. 6.....	98	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60 47
7,000 N. Car. State 6s.	99	150	do s30 46½
2,000 Missouri State 6s	81¾	150	do s60 46¾
1,000 F. R. B. 1875.....	55	100	do s60 46¾
10 Continental Bk.....	103	200	Chicago & R. I. R. 83
150 N. Y. Central R....	84¾	10	do b30 82¾
200 do	84½	50	Panama Railroad..125½
300 Erie Railroad.....	28¾	200	Ill. Central R. 88
200 do s30	28¾	250	do b30 86¾
50 do s60	28¾	100	do b10 86¾
100 Hudson River R....	58¾	400	do s60 86
do b60	59	250	Galena & Chic. R. 80
150 Harlem Railroad....	18	250	do b10 80¼
100 Harlem R. Pref.	47	200	do s30 80
100 Reading R.....s60	45¾	150	do b3 80
1000 do	45¾	100	Clev. & Toledo R. b10 46¾
500 do b60	46	200	do s30 46¾
50 Mich. Cen. R....s30	72	300	do b10 46¾
100 do b30	72¾	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 89
200 do b60	72¾	100	do s30 89¾
50 do	72¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. 14¾
100 do s60	72	50	M. So. & N. I. R. 22¾
100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾	100	do b30 22¾

MONDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 18:

Increase in Loans	$628,651
Decrease in Specie	888,922
Increase in Circulation	53,358
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	766,943

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 18, 1860.	Aug. 27, 1859.	Aug. 25, 1860.
Capital	$69,758,000	$68,615,000	$69,758,000
Loans	129,950,346	117,540,700	130,578,937
Specie	21,608,701	20,798,066	20,119,779
Circulation	9,088,648	8,234,279	9,142,006
Gross Deposits	104,690,471	89,451,661	104,423,121
Exchanged	22,934,355	17,679,844	22,433,918
Undrawn	82,756,116	71,791,817	81,989,173
In Sub-Treasury	5,902,358	4,809,892	5,985,515

The Specie average on the present Bank returns is down to about twenty millions, as generally anticipated. There is a moderate increase of Loans and Discounts, growing out of the accommodation extended to the Western Bankers, by cashing their collections, by the American Exchange and one or two others of the leading Banks. The Deposit Average falls off $766,000; so that the present per centage of Specie to Deposits is left 21½ ℔ cent., or 4½ ℔ cent. above the Clearing House standard. The market for Money this week opens much the same as on Friday and Saturday. The rates are firm and the employment fairly active with the Brokers on demand loan, say from 6@7 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on State security and on temporary deposits left with the old stock firms. Some few loans on Federal stocks still run below 5 ℔ cent. In Discounts outside of Bank, the rates are steady, taking 6@7 ℔ cent., as in date, for the very best class of indorsed bills. The mercantile demand is not pressing, and holders of prime bills are indisposed to submit to anything above the Bank rate. The Exchanges for the *Persia*, on Wednesday, have scarcely moved yet.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning at lower prices, by ⅛@1 ℔ cent., but as bidders generally refused to meet the decline with cash Stock, and contract sellers were not particularly eager, only a moderate amount of business was accomplished. In the afternoon, the latter took additional courage from the Bank returns, which they construed unfavorably, and a fair amount of sales were made, although with the exception of Galena and Reading, there was still an absence of pressure to sell cash Stock. Galena fell to 79½ after the printed list, and large sales were made of Reading on the list, at 45¼ ℔ cent. On the New York Roads, and most of the Westerns, a fair demand was manifested at the decline, and the impression made on the general market amounted in the end to an average of about ¾ ℔ cent., compared with the last prices of Saturday. New-York Central left off 84, against 84¾, and Rock Island 82¼, against 83 ℔ cent; Michigan Southern, Toledo, Hudson, Erie, Harlem and Illinois Central in like proportion, while Michigan Central was again firm and in demand at 72@72¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks the changes were not important. In Railway Bonds the sales reflect some dullness of demand, and the second mortgage of Michigan Southern was ½ ℔ cent lower than at the close of last week. The speculative sellers for lower prices, inside the Board, appeared in rather larger force than at the close of last week, and in the absence of any considerable orders from outside buyers, had the advantage of the market at the close of business this afternoon.

The receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, for the third week in August were:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$4,825 71	$2,705 09
Freight	6,667 70	2,311 55
Total	$11,493 41	$5,016 64
Increase, 1860	$6,476 77	

The Michigan Central Railroad earned, (as corrected,) the third week in August:

1860	$41,053 34
1859	31,729 57
Increase	$9,332 77

The new Board of Directors for the Persse & Brooks' Paper Works are Messrs. ROBERT SOUTTER, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, President; Charles L. Frost, Treasurer; M. L. Seymour, W. Sargent, Moses Taylor, Joseph Battell and David Jones. It seems that Mr. SEYMOUR, who has been President for two years, and whose house (SEYMOUR & Co.) had obtained a contract from the old Board to be sole agents of the Mills until Jan. 1, 1861—on commission—is the party who now protests against the eligibility of the three last-named gentlemen, on the ground of some irregularity in the transfer of shares to them. On the other hand it is known that the new Board have given SEYMOUR & Co. the required notice for the termination of their agency.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Aug. 20.	Loans. Aug. 18.	Specie. Aug. 25.	Specie. Aug. 18.
Bk. of New-York.	4,882,841	4,908,524	606,244	718,199
Manhattan Co.	5,203,158	5,454,520	630,618	646,184
Merchants' Bank.	5,462,605	5,257,211	949,656	440,158
Mechanics' Bank.	3,741,469	3,746,878	597,604	661,381
Union Bank.	2,663,166	2,633,770	399,251	382,297
Bank of America.	5,935,153	5,968,048	1,395,380	1,546,316
Phenix Bank.	3,329,623	3,277,502	417,007	475,926
City Bank.	2,099,695	2,164,137	422,626	381,147
Tradesman's Bk.	1,460,327	1,443,693	177,697	193,585
Fulton Bank.	1,555,374	1,562,134	285,962	250,733
Chemical Bank.	2,081,474	2,092,612	940,408	939,899
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,388,947	2,377,509	345,549	318,095
National Bank.	2,163,296	2,134,562	185,677	302,874
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,770,006	1,765,202	368,296	432,810
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,083,451	1,056,540	198,408	205,413
Greenwich Bank.	754,981	744,178	83,142	75,533
Leather Man. Bk.	1,852,073	1,909,012	283,207	283,322
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,299,039	1,297,204	194,266	183,979
Bk. St. New-York.	3,689,797	3,614,370	637,401	886,301
Am. Exchange Bk	7,786,774	7,463,181	1,087,566	1,207,853
Bk. of Commerce.	12,937,741	12,867,067	2,097,258	1,892,263
Broadway Bank.	2,693,279	2,697,279	417,086	430,624
Ocean Bank.	2,060,321	2,023,227	334,194	330,053
Mercantile Bank.	2,638,615	2,637,661	403,337	365,896
Pacific Bank.	1,099,756	1,130,387	189,030	171,947
Bank of Republic	3,669,054	3,556,736	531,052	612,575
Chatham Bank.	848,065	838,069	100,055	98,599
People's Bank.	720,760	717,262	154,982	169,800
Bank of N. Am.	1,178,689	1,158,919	218,325	228,252
Hanover Bank.	1,509,884	1,508,488	199,154	195,250
Irving Bank.	828,445	813,581	148,009	123,872
Metropolitan Bk.	7,596,247	7,430,961	1,005,155	1,002,997
Citizens' Bank.	869,889	868,172	173,483	167,750
Nassau Bank.	2,017,392	2,052,949	257,448	223,271
Market Bank.	1,694,326	1,730,211	216,263	218,465
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,239,829	1,291,016	112,258	157,985
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,596,339	2,460,509	154,733	243,792
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,729,582	1,691,087	156,108	259,648
Continental Bank	3,289,498	3,256,179	363,718	381,901
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,182,303	1,189,585	175,714	185,364
Oriental Bank.	613,227	627,752	102,775	100,380
Marine Bank.	855,316	930,808	133,744	114,737
Atlantic Bank.	569,625	587,289	86,362	85,532
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,634,283	2,682,501	244,506	310,040
Park Bank.	5,344,975	5,318,421	1,184,184	1,156,286
Artisans' Bank.	1,320,950	1,403,615	305,359	267,723
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	809,391	795,985	67,175	95,750
Grocers' Bank.	593,880	598,591	84,842	93,056
North River Bk.	617,941	609,973	97,843	97,194
East River Bank.	404,930	401,674	41,343	37,983
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	801,607	792,820	117,776	99,351
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	446,795	438,746	48,208	53,879
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	324,571	337,628	21,576	21,540
Bull's Head Bank	536,647	522,142	46,195	47,576
N. Y. County Bk.	472,875	480,617	34,104	40,265
Total	130,578,897	129,950,346	20,119,779	21,008,700
Increase	$628,651		Decrease	$888,922

BANKS.	Circulation. Aug. 25.	Circulation. Aug. 18.	Deposits—Net. Aug. 25.	Deposits—Net. Aug. 18.
Bk. of New-York	434,440	437,195	2,738,899	2,587,291
Manhattan Co.	320,352	357,600	3,164,416	3,363,067
Merchants' Bank.	191,898	194,815	3,267,272	3,266,129
Mechanics' Bank.	307,414	308,811	2,410,954	2,506,959
Union Bank.	191,345	200,341	1,832,171	1,810,006
Bk. of America.	147,691	142,861	4,458,872	4,747,243
Phenix Bank.	148,386	142,735	1,884,206	1,898,436
City Bank.			1,498,241	1,541,856
Tradesmen's Bk.	313,209	301,987	786,600	777,504
Fulton Bank.	219,812	219,062	1,185,458	1,157,404
Chemical Bank.	347,035	354,747	2,338,150	2,409,069
Merch. Exch. Bk.	129,922	128,873	1,482,212	1,467,408
National Bank.	157,899	164,425	875,419	957,134
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	195,932	188,083	1,369,136	1,418,953
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	149,107	149,814	850,479	897,573
Greenwich Bank.	101,811	106,489	524,423	549,463
Leather Man. Bk.	224,267	228,357	1,040,140	1,080,912
Seventh Ward Bk.	229,747	236,583	689,360	694,961
Bk. St. New-York.	239,292	236,836	2,021,189	2,223,693
Am. Exchange Bk.	371,322	223,731	4,543,500	4,650,096
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,984,327	6,587,535
Broadway Bank.	288,544	293,444	1,962,271	2,073,174
Ocean Bank.	124,395	128,882	1,358,222	1,404,599
Mercantile Bank	29,782	30,482	1,951,849	1,916,666
Pacific Bank.	129,918	128,389	869,977	875,562
Bk. of Republic.	207,030	220,913	2,549,724	2,470,144
Chatham Bank.	123,569	123,705	563,785	572,131
People's Bank.	106,333	112,185	557,132	574,371
Bank of N. Am.	76,750	80,250	947,409	973,170
Hanover Bank.	51,670	78,819	764,388	664,940
Irving Bank.	118,549	126,142	620,952	574,456
Metropolitan Bk.	230,739	229,336	4,741,554	4,617,434

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WEEN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS—GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROLFE; OR, THE RED RIGHT HAND—MAGIC TRUMPET—THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices to the 17th inst. have been received from Europe by the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* off Father Point, on her way to Quebec. The news is two days later than by the *Vanderbilt*. It is stated, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that the Pope had written a letter to the French Cardinal, in which he takes a very melancholy and despairing view of the condition of things. He looks upon all as lost, and expects to die by the hands of an assassin, but expresses his determination never to quit Rome upon compulsion. Later advices from Syria represent that FUAD PASHA had surrounded Lebanon with troops, and had threatened to put all the Druse Shieks to the sword if they did not surrender in two days. Twenty of them had been captured, and about eight hundred other important arrests had been made. A large quantity of plundered property had also been recovered. The Turkish Sultan had made a speech to the Foreign Ministers, in which he expressed the determination to punish the Syrian offenders with the utmost severity. It was understood, also, that he was about to address another autograph letter to Queen VICTORIA and the Emperor NAPOLEON, in which he would express a desire to have the sole punishment of the criminals. An important report had been made by a select committee of the British House of Commons, in which they state that the condition of the laws regulating the national intercourse with France, Spain, Portugal and the United States is most unsatisfactory. There had been an advance in the Liverpool cotton market. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 15th, *via* Queenstown on the 16th, arrived at this port last night. Her news, which was telegraphed from Cape Race, is not so late as that by the *Nova Scotian*.

We have late news from Buenos Ayres, which is without much interest. Politically and financially, prospects there are in a flourishing condition. A national policy now superintends the Custom-house and the Bank, and the duties between the Provinces, with all their mortifying concomitants, are about to cease. The prices of hides, the chief market stock, is slightly on the decrease, but commerce, in other departments of trade, was advancing.

Late advices from Havana have been received by the arrival of the steamship *Star of the West*. The health of the city continued remarkably good for the season. The Slave-trade was still active. Two or three cargoes had been recently landed on the island, and one vessel had been captured by the *Crusader* and taken to Key West. Sugar was firm and freights were active.

Advices from the Pacific Coast to the 15th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph's Mo. There is nothing of special interest from California. The troubles growing out of the action of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, have not yet ended. CHARLES P. DUANE, better known perhaps as "Dutch Charley," had commenced a suit in the U. S. District Court against the captains of the steam tug *Hercules*, the steamer *John L. Stephens*, and the steamer *Golden Gate* respectively, for damages to the amount of $25,000 for the former and $50,000 each for the two latter, for conveying him away from California by order of the Committee in 1850. Assays of ore from the new silver mines of Coso had been made, and the results proved the ore to be worth from $700 to $3,000 per ton—the average being about $1,200. Oregon advices are not important. From British Columbia, the mining news is considered of an exaggerated character, silver and copper being reported as having been discovered in extraordinary amount and richness, in the Frazer River region.

The Pike's Peak Express, arrived at St. Joseph, brings advices from Denver City to the 21st inst. It is proposed to make an extension of the telegraph from Fort Kearney to Denver, and a subscription was on foot to further that object. The recently-discovered silver leads, near Tarryall and Breckinridge, were causing increased excitement, the one assaying from $200 to $1,700 per ton. The mining news generally is rather encouraging, and business at Denver City was reviving.

New-Mexican advices to the 14th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Santa Fé Mail at Independence, Mo. The Fifth Infantry had arrived at Santa Fé from Utah, and had given considerable impetus to business. The Indians were still hostile, but were followed up so closely by the troops in all their movements that they had very little opportunity to do any mischief.

Our Kansas correspondent gives a gloomy account of the condition of affairs in that unfortunate Territory, resulting from the long-continued drouth. Up to the 20th of August, the inhabitants had been endeavoring, by renewing the seed, to insure some semblance of crops, but they had been unsuccessful, everything being dried up and killed as often as the trial was made. The season is now too far advanced for them to hope for success, even should there be rain, and a great amount of suffering is expected to result. There are some small districts, however, where the drouth has not been so severe, where scanty crops may be obtained, and these, together with the old corn left over from last year, it is hoped will be sufficient to keep the inhabitants from absolute starvation.

The Prince of Wales yesterday witnessed a variety of Indian games, held a grand levée at which numbers were presented, including one hundred and thirty-nine Americans, and attended a ball at night. The programme of the movements of the Prince after the conclusion of his Canadian tour has been changed, after a protracted interview with the New-York Committee and a subsequent consultation with Mayor WENTWORTH, of Chicago. He will first visit the West, stopping a day each in several of the principal cities, and "doing" the great prairies. He will then visit Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, stopping three or four days here. Thence he will proceed to Boston and Portland, from which latter place he will embark for England.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Southern progress, reached Petersburgh, Va., yesterday evening, and was enthusiastically received by from three to four thousand people, who escorted him to Jarrett's Hotel, amid the honors of one hundred guns and a band of music. Mr. DOUGLAS made only a short speech, but will address his friends at length, today, before he continues his journey.

The report of Mr. JOHNSON, the American Commissioner appointed to investigate the Paraguay claims, is published in full in this morning's TIMES.

The weekly report of deaths, issued by the City Inspector, for the week ending Aug. 25, shows the number to have been 549—being an increase of 77 on the previous week, and a decrease of 83 on the corresponding week last year. Of this number, of course, cholera infantum took the largest share—122. Infantile marasmus also caused the death of 49, and infantile convulsions 42. Consumption carried off 46, dropsy, 27; scarlet fever, 22; diarrhœa, 18; inflammation of the lungs, 15; small pox, 14; congestion of the brain, 11; teething, 10, etc. Five cases of diphtheritis are reported.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, the new General Superintendent of Police, yesterday presented his first quarterly report to the Board of Police Commissioners, from which it appears that the whole police force at present numbers 1,878 men. The number of arrests for the quarter ending Aug. 1, was 22,811, or about 500 less than the same quarter last year. Of those arrested, 15,927 were males and 6,894 females; 16,445 could read and write; 695 could read only, and 5,681 could neither read nor write; 11,659 were married and 11,162 single; two-ninths were natives of this country, and seven-ninths foreigners. The arrests for offences against property numbered 3,987, and for offences against the person or against the public peace 18,834. The Sanitary squad since its organization in April last has reported 5,277 cases coming under their supervision.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, held a ratification meeting last evening in Grand-street, when addresses were made by Mr. KAUFFMAN, delegate to the State Convention, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Union League of South Brooklyn, composed of men "opposed to sectionalism," held a meeting last evening in Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett-streets, which was well attended and harmonious. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. A spirited address was delivered by DANIEL TALMAGE, of New Jersey, which was well received.

The Stock Market was ⅛@¼ cent. lower yesterday than on Saturday, closing with the advantage to the speculators for the fall. In Money no change of rates. The Bank return shows a decrease of $888,000 in Specie, and an increase of $628,000 in Discounts.

Flour and Wheat were in brisk request, partly for export, at improved prices. Corn was depressed. Provisions attracted more attention. Pork was firmer. A limited inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Hemp, Metals, Cotton, Seeds and Foreign Fruits. Refined Whale and Linseed Oils were more sought after. Whisky was freely dealt in. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Sugars and Spirts Turpentine. The freight engagements, especially of Breadstuffs for Liverpool, were more extensive.

The Address of the Bell and Douglas Union Committee.

Thirty gentlemen, calling themselves the "Union Electoral Committee," have recently put forth an "Address to the Union Men of New-York," two columns in length, which was published in the TIMES of Saturday last. We have examined it with some care. It is remarkable, both for what is in it, and for what is not. The public mind was anxious to know how the ten Union men placed on the Douglas electoral ticket were to cast their votes; whether it was agreed or understood that they were to cast them for BELL, or for DOUGLAS; or whether there was no agreement about it, but only an understanding that they were gentlemen who could be "manipulated." On these points we find, in this report of the result of the Committee's labors, some insinuations, some "generalities," more or less vague and glittering, but no definite and positive information. Perhaps, as it was an address to the "Union men," who were to be called on to vote the ticket, it was deemed unadvisable to be too explicit on this point. However, "all's not lost that is delayed," and, unless we mistake the temper of the public mind, information on that point, definite and positive, must be soon forthcoming, or the people will mark their disapprobation of the transaction in a manner which will be definite and positive enough.

But we pass to what the Address does contain. It diverges at the outset from the course marked out by the Convention at Baltimore, and instead of announcing the "Constitution and the laws" as sufficient reasons for the action of the Committee, it announces that there is but one question which lies at the foundation of all our party divisions, and that is the Slavery question. The very question, if we recollect, which that Baltimore Convention kept a studious silence upon, and which was to be entirely settled by being "vigorously let alone," thus comes to the surface at once. Well may the *Express* speak of "the inevitable darkey," if he makes his appearance even in an address of a Union Electoral Committee.

The Address proceeds to state that "on this question we have four parties, all of which propose different remedies and modes of settlement," as follows:

1. Say they,—

"We have a Northern Sectional party, that demands that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States."

There are two mistakes in this statement. The Republican Party, which is here referred to, is not wholly Northern, nor is it sectional. These gentlemen forget, apparently, the election of BLAIR in Missouri, and the electoral tickets formed in Maryland, Missouri, and other Southern States. Nor does it demand that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in all the Territories. It simply demands that Slavery shall be excluded, and asserts that Congress has the right and the power to do it—but it will be entirely satisfied to have it done, whoever does it.

"2. A Southern sectional party, that demands that Congress shall uphold Slavery in all the Territories of the United States."

It is a mistake, certainly, to call the Breckinridge Party an exclusively Southern party, or a sectional party in its locality. It will get many votes in the Northern States. Sectional in spirit we grant it is, for it looks only to the preservation of a sectional interest, at the sacrifice of the interests of the whole country; but the term has usually been applied to the Republican Party, not on the ground of its spirit but its locality. We are glad to see that the "Union men" are coming to a true understanding as to what sectionalism really consists in. But how do these gentlemen reconcile their charge of sectionalism against a large portion of our fellow-citizens, North as well as South, with their exhortations to peace, harmony and fraternal love? And how do our Democratic friends, who have claimed to be national *par excellence*, relish being called sectional in this way? It is not very long since Mr. BROOKS and Mr. O'CONOR fraternized at a Union meeting in the Academy of Music, and now Mr. BROOKS turns round and calls Mr. O'CONOR sectional. Alas! alas! for the fate of peace and harmony when such things can be.

3. A party that demands that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery in the Territories at all, but that the people of the Territories shall determine the question themselves.

This definition of the position of the Douglas men leaves out what is their main strength at the South, viz: that the people of the Territories shall determine the question "subject to the decisions of the Supreme Court," which they claim holds that the people of the Territories have nothing to do with it.

And this brings us to the position of the Union men themselves. They are, they say, "A party established for the very purpose of crushing agitation and restoring harmony, and which, in the mode by which it seeks to accomplish this object, differs materially from all the other parties."

It is a great pity that these gentlemen should not have been more explicit as to this "mode." They do say, indeed, that

"Our fathers tolerated, without attempting to smother or disguise, the natural and almost unavoidable differences that exist between Northern and Southern men upon this question. To that old and approved practice the Union Party has returned."

But this is all they say as to the "mode." Our fathers had furious and hot discussions over this question, in the formation of the Constitution, and from that time down to the Missouri Compromise. The question has never advanced one way or the other without much dispute and wrangling. Is it to this practice that the Union Party has returned? There was no more toleration of these differences then than there is now—and, so far as we have seen, there are none more intolerant of these differences than the Union men of this State. They are tolerant enough of those who agree with them, but bitter enough against all Republicans.

Still, this mere tolerance is not going to settle the practical question of Slavery in the Territories. We should like to know positively how these gentlemen propose to treat it. They do proceed to say that they agree pretty nearly with the Douglas men. They add, but without giving any reasons for their belief,

"That if the doctrine of non-intervention was not adopted by the National Union Convention, it was probably owing in great part to an aversion to the adoption of *any* platform, and partly, perhaps, to an unwillingness to shut out any really Union man, whether from the North or from the South, who, while not asking intervention, might be unwilling to abandon the claim, under circumstances that may possibly arise hereafter."

We do not quite see how this statement can harmonize with Mr. BELL'S views, as stated recently by Mr. HILL; but that difficulty we should not expect the Committee to feel or avoid.

This is the gist of the whole address, however: that they agree nearly with Mr. DOUGLAS. Whether they have cast off Mr. FILLMORE from their ranks, or how they expect him to stand on this point, does not appear. It is true that his letter charging the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be the "source of all our woes" was written some months ago, and the necessity of fraternizing with the author of that repeal was not apparent then, and circumstances may alter cases. But, as the Committee proceed to say:

"While, then, the Union men, or many of them, are separated from the National Democracy by the recollections of the past, they are drawn toward them by the sympathies of the present."

Should they not have said "the sympathies *and expectations* of the present?" Our own opinion is, that however it may be with the Committee, a large portion of those who have been heretofore called Union men, will find the "recollections of the past" more powerful than "the sympathies of the present," or even the hopes of the future.

Nationalities in Europe.

The profound and ineradicable peril of the actual state of things in Europe, a peril which diplomacy doing its best can only conjure out of sight for a time, and which nothing can avert, is the impending collision of the principle of legitimate sovereignty, as recognized by the ancient public law of the Continent, with the principles of "satisfied nationalities" proclaimed by the Emperor of the French as the new law of the European equilibrium.

Every war which has broken out since 1814 in Europe, has revealed, in unmistakable characters, this deep-settled and unconquerable antagonism between the forms of European political life and the instincts of the European people. The Italian movements which followed immediately upon the reëstablishment of the old dynasties throughout the Peninsula, and provoked the coalitions of Laybach, against Italian liberty;—the Spanish insurrections of 1823, suppressed by the intervention of Bourbonist France; the pressure of Russia and Austria upon Portugal in the interest of Don MIGUEL; the Polish Revolution of 1830; the violent rupture of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Belgian people; the overthrow by France of the Legitimist throne forced upon her in 1815; the chronic attempts at rebellion in Ireland against the foreign authority of Great Britain; the annihilation in Cracow of the last free centre of Polish nationality by the arms of Austria, and with the acquiescence of Russia; the Germanic convulsions in Schleswig-Holstein; the Hungarian war of 1848–9; the Roumelian movements on the lower Danube, resulting in the constitution of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities; the actual regeneration of Italy, are but so many illustrations and indications of the inevitable law which for forty years has been steadily undermining the Europe of the Holy Alliance, and which is now preparing for the world convulsions at least as formidable as any which it has yet brought about. The story of these years, chequered with the momentary triumphs of the older system, is yet on the whole a story of persistent victory for the principle of nationality.

That principle has conquered in France, organized to-day by the popular will, and ruled by an imperial democracy, essentially and radically French. It has conquered in Portugal, conquered in Spain, conquered in Belgium. It has won the day without bloodshed in Ireland, compelling reforms in the administration of the State which have virtually abolished every practical distinction before the law hostile to the interests or insulting to the temper of the Irish people, with the single exception of the establishment of the Anglican Church; and even on this point, it must be remembered that the Irish Catholic landholder pays his tax to the support of a Church to which he does not belong, not in his quality of Catholic, but in his quality of landholder.

In Germany, the same principle has shaken to pieces the dynastic alliances of the petty German princes, and is dealing now with purely German elements. Germany is now divided among the Germans. Neither Russian influence, nor French influence, nor English influence delays the long dream of German unity. The Germans have their destiny in their own hands, and are free to work it out themselves. The same thing is now nearly true of the Italians; that it is not wholly true of them, is due to Austria in the first instance, and in the second to those Powers which compelled NAPOLEON III. to stop short in his career of victory at Villafranca, by refusing to recognize the real principle at stake in his great Italian war. To make it as completely true of Italy as it is of Germany, of England, or of France, is the inevitable purpose of the Italian people; to prevent the Italian people, if possible, from accomplishing that purpose, is the equally inevitable necessity of the Austrian monarchy, and the obstinate pretension of the Papal Government.

For Austria stands between two fires. Representing a foreign dynasty alike in Italy and in Hungary, at the same time that she has seen the principle of nationality grow up to full vigor and formidable life in Italy, through the stimulus and blaze of a popular and victorious war, she has beheld the same principle ripen all Hungary for revolt under the slower discipline of an indiscriminate and centralizing tyranny. Ten years ago the different races of Hungary, the Sclaves, the Magyars, the Germans, the Wallachs, were enemies hereditary, bitter, and, as the Court of Vienna believed, irreconcilable. They have now grown together into a Hungarian people—a nationality made up of tribes by no means identical in origin, but combined into one determined front by a common liberalism and a common instinct of aversion to the dynastic rule imposed upon them by the sword.

Back of Austria again and of Hungary, Poland, the least coherent of the ancient nationalities of the continent, is shaken at the present moment with a new hope of reorganization and redemption. The Russian Government, after four years of liberalism, finds itself alarmed into reviving the coercive system of PASKIEWITCH, and order once more threatens to reign in Warsaw by the grace of desolation and of martial law. Every advance, then, which the principle of nationalities makes in Italy, sword in hand, and with the undoubted, even if unexpressed, assent of that Sardinian crown, which has surrendered Savoy to the nationality of France in order to perfect Italian nationality on the south of the Alps, is a menace which Austria cannot possibly disregard in Venetia—which must send its electric influence directly to the heart of Hungary, and upon which not even Poland, or the master of Poland, can look wholly unmoved.

To suppose, therefore, that the principle of dynastic right incarnated in the dogged, and haughty, and desperate policy of the Court of Vienna, and defended by the half-drawn sword of a prince like FRANCIS JOSEPH, can long stand quietly at bay in the presence of the principle of nationality kindling all Italy into flame, and marshaled by the adventurous GARIBALDI, is simply extravagant. Not less extravagant is it to imagine that, however the collision of these principles may formally begin, it can be developed to the end without compelling the renewed championship of France, for the cause of which she is the most complete and the most powerful representative, and which cannot be fought out on the Po without awakening its scarce-sleeping issues along the Danube, the Pruth, and it may be the Vistula itself.

The Paraguayan Commission—Opinion of the Commissioners.

We publish to-day in full the interesting and able report of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, accompanying the award made by him as Commissioner of the United States in the case of the claims presented by the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" upon the Government of Paraguay, under the convention concluded between Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN and President LOPEZ, on the 4th of February, 1859.

It is commonly reported that the President of the United States has been disposed, of his own motion, and has been urgently importuned by parties representing the claimants in this striking case, to set aside the award rendered after a very close and careful examination into all the facts by Mr. JOHNSON on the part of the United States, and Señor BERGES on the part of Paraguay. It is, perhaps, not very probable that Mr. BUCHANAN could in any circumstances be led to adopt so remarkable a course; but it is not a little important that the public mind of the United States should be clearly and accurately possessed of the true nature and bearings of this conspicuous incident of our current diplomatic history.

For the claim of the American Company in this instance, after having been forced upon the consideration of the foreign State against which it was advanced, by the threat of hostilities and the presence of a powerful American force in Paraguayan waters, was referred in a solemn convention of peace to a mixed Commission for adjudication. It has been passed upon by that Commission, sitting at the Capital of the United States, within reach of all the influences, direct and indirect, which the claimants could possibly wish or be entitled to employ. The American Commissioner, Mr. JOHNSON, a man of unchallenged integrity and capacity, may naturally be supposed to have been anxious to vindicate our own Government from the suspicion of supporting, and our own citizens from the charge of preferring, an unfounded demand upon the authorities of a feeble State, just emerging from the darkness of barbarism, and entitled to all consideration at our hands. Yet, in these circumstances, and with the fullest evidence, historical, documentary and personal before them, the American Commissioner and his Paraguay colleague, the latter of whom has displayed, throughout the case, a most fair and candid temper towards the claimants upon his Government, have felt themselves constrained to render a decision, that the award should be in favor of the Republic of Paraguay, and against the claimants, as failing to establish any right to damages upon their claims.

Such a decision cannot but redound to the credit of the country in which it is made. If righteousness establisheth a nation, it cannot be denied that so signal an instance of equity on the part of the strong towards the weak, following upon the exertion of the most decided means to compel the opportunity of doing equity with understanding, must very materially contribute to elevate the reputation of the United States throughout the world, and especially throughout those great regions of South America which have witnessed the force of the American arms, and are now called upon to admire the impartial exactitude of American justice. To set aside such a decision as this by an Executive act, would be not only to subject the President himself to very grave imputations, but to imperil the good name of the country. No such attempt should therefore for a moment be entertained by any good citizen, unless under the most stringent conviction of positive wrong done to the American claimants whose claims have been passed upon. We afford our readers, in the opinion of Mr. JOHNSON, the best opportunity of satisfying themselves, with us, that this conviction cannot here be entertained.

It is unfortunately too plain that the respectable company, which figures as the plaintiff in this great suit against a sovereign Power, confided its interests from the first to representatives the least likely to do credit to themselves, justice to others, or good to Paraguay. Mr. HOPKINS, the Company's agent, seems to have parodied in his dealings with this remote people, all the worst traits of the followers of CLIVE in the British East Indies. The misfortunes of the Company, brought upon them by their own representative's misconduct, finally involved the United States themselves; and the power of the Republic was at length necessarily put forth to rescue the American name and influence in South America from imputations more blasting to a Christian State than any material injuries. In our expedition to Paraguay, which Mr. HOPKINS and his associates naturally mistook for a mere bailiff's excursion in their own behalf, we undertook the far more dignified and important duty of putting ourselves right with the South American public. The United States can neither afford to brook deliberate insults from a foreign Power, nor to assume the extravagant, reckless or overbearing pretensions of individual American citizens. The Paraguayan Expedition ended happily for us when it secured a convention rendering atonement for positive wrongs done our flag and fame; it ended not less happily when it established a Commission incapable of authenticating the like wrongs when attempted upon the exchequer of our weaker sister Republic.

To impugn the award rendered in this case, upon the technical and puerile ground that a commission to "investigate, adjust, and determine the amount" of a particular claim, implies of necessity the validity of that claim, is more than undignified. The notion that the Paraguayan Commission was simply an arbitration to settle what amount of money between the "two or three hundred thousand dollars" claimed by Mr. HOPKINS in 1854, and the *nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars* asked by the Company in 1855, should be paid over to the latter, is really a serious insult to the common sense and character of the American people.

The Republicans and the Doctrine of Negro Equality.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, in reply to our comments on the disunion letter of Mr. BOYCE, insists that that gentleman is quite correct in asserting that "the vital principle of the Republican party is negro equality,"—meaning thereby the political equality of negroes and whites. We have denied this and we deny it again. There are men in the Northern States who uphold and advocate that doctrine,—but they are few in number and are not increasing. The Republican party, as such, has never been committed to it, nor have those among them who accept it as abstractly and theoretically true, ever sought to give it practical effect. No political party ever acts up to the extreme of its theoretical faith. There are obstacles to be overcome in the practical working of political institutions,—just as in that of mechanical inventions;—and they can no more be disregarded in the one case than in the other. It is not easy to disprove by argument the right of women to vote, fill high offices, and hold a position of perfect political equality with men;—but the practical objections to carrying those opinions into practice are so palpable and so cogent, that no attempt is ever made to do so.

If the Republicans hold to this principle some evidence of the fact must be found in their declarations or their acts. Will the *Guardian* point us to either? Will it produce any authentic exposition of Republican principles in which this doctrine of negro equality is set forth? They quoted at Chicago, says the *Guardian*, that clause of the Declaration of Independence which asserts that "*all men* are created equal," and they must have meant to include blacks as well as whites. "Until the TIMES, in so many words, explicitly denies this intention," the *Guardian* says, it will insist that it governed the action of the Convention. Now we presume the Convention meant precisely what the authors of the language quoted meant. Did the Declaration of Independence mean to include blacks as well as whites? Will the *Guardian* answer this question? If it did, then probably the Convention meant the same thing: if not, not. We see no reason for imputing to those who quote a phrase, any other meaning than that with which it was originally employed.

But the *Guardian* says that Mr. GIDDINGS proposed this clause,—and then it quotes from an old speech of Mr. GIDDINGS in Congress, to show that *he* regards blacks as the political equals of the whites. We don't doubt that. But Mr. GIDDINGS is not authorized to speak for the Republican Party, nor for its Presidential candidate. When it was first proposed by Mr. GIDDINGS, this clause was rejected by the Chicago Convention,—lest it might be construed to imply adhesion to the principle of negro equality. It was afterwards adopted, in spite of this risk, lest its rejection should subject the Republicans to the still greater obloquy of repudiating the Declaration of Independence. But we venture to say that, of the members of that Convention, not one in ten would be in favor of making negroes, in all respects, the political equals of whites,—of giving them the same rights of suffrage, the same right to office and the same political standing and consideration which belong to the white race. Nor is the proportion greater among their constituents. Some would oppose it on principle:—more, who assent to it as a theory, see serious and fatal objections to its practical application. A very large body of reflecting men of all parties are satisfied, that we have already cheapened the right of suffrage sufficiently, and would do nothing to lower or extend it still further. One strong objection urged against Mr. SEWARD at Chicago was the charge, that he had used expressions which looked like favoring the doctrine of negro equality,—a doctrine to which the Republicans throughout the West never would assent.

The field for carrying this principle into effect is in State legislation. Yet in how many of those States in which the Republicans have full political sway, have negroes been placed on a footing of complete political equality with whites? There are only one or two of them where they are permitted even to vote on the same terms,—and the *Guardian* never heard of a negro, in any Northern State, county, town or school-district being elected to any political office whatever. Does this look like equality? True, says the *Guardian*;—they don't like the free negro at home; they have no thought of giving *him* an equality of rights with themselves;—it is only to the slaves of the South that they propose to extend this boon. This style of argument is puerile. Before anything can be done by the North for Southern slaves, they must be set free,—and then they fall at once into the category of "free negroes" whom the North, according to the *Guardian's* own confession, absolutely and thoroughly despise. Pray how is the doctrine of negro equality to be "forced upon the South" by the Republicans, when they scout and scorn it for the free negroes of the North?

In point of fact, the Republicans, we apprehend, entertain very much the same feeling towards the negroes as other sensible white men, North and South. They do not regard them as baboons, nor chattels, nor as links between animals and men—to be treated like dogs, or cattle or inanimate and insensible things. They recognize them as human beings—as persons—and as entitled by the fact of their personality to that rational treatment—to the enjoyment of those rights and the discharge of those duties, which belong to all men. They recognize their degradation—their mental, social and political inferiority to the whites, as a fact—to be taken into account in any scheme of a society of which they are component parts; and they have not the slightest disposition to give them authority or control over social movements or the development of social civilization. It is a great mistake, moreover, to suppose that as a party the Republicans are in favor of emancipating the slaves—at least by any process which should not provide for their own welfare, and for the rights of their owners; or that they would be even indifferent to any policy which should flood the North with a deluge of them.

We fear, indeed, that our Southern brethren overrate the philanthropy of the Republicans towards the negroes, quite as much as they exaggerate their hostility to the South itself. We do not believe they have any more love of the negro—any greater disposition to make sacrifices for his sake, or to waive their own rights and interests for the promotion of his welfare, than the rest of mankind, North and South. Whenever the matter comes to be practically tested, we presume it will be discovered to be pretty thoroughly a *white man's party*—not to the extent of denying humanity and all its rights to men of color, but looking mainly and steadily to the advancement of the interests, the development of the character and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the great mass of our white American society. So far as their apprehensions that the Republicans will introduce an era of negro equality are real, our Southern friends may dismiss them at once. So far as they are intended for effect at home, we presume that, whether real or affected, they will still continue to play their part.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Savannah *Republican* has discovered that "the people of the North do not hate the people of the South." We are inclined to think that this is perfectly true, and we congratulate our Southern contemporary on the discovery. Judging from the amount of business transacted between the two sections, the number of visits interchanged, and the general relations that exist between them, we think the *Republican* is perfectly right. They exchange a good many angry words, now and then, it is true—but these are thus attributed to the proper source:

"Nine-tenths of their disagreements are fomented by *ambitious and turbulent politicians at Washington*, who seek after their own promotion and take advantage of the mutual *ignorance of each other* on the part of the North and the South, to poison and inflame the minds of each. If Congress could be abolished for five years, and the President elected for ten, we should have an end of the trouble.

An extensive association with the northern people during the past Winter convinced us that *there was really no feeling of hostility towards us among the intelligent men or the masses of that section.* Anti-Slavery there is a political element, just as Pro-Slavery is here. It has given power, and it is not in frail humanity to yield up voluntarily and without a struggle so effective an engine of influence and profit."

Southerners who come North are often astonished to find that Slavery is not the theme of constant denunciation in our saloons, counting-rooms, streets, and other public places. They find that our people have a great deal of business of their own to attend to, and that, but for the newspapers and party politicians, they would scarcely hear these subjects of difference discussed from one month's end to the other. We presume the same thing is true of Northerners going South.

One thing greatly promotes this mutual ignorance, and that is, the exclusion of the newspapers of one section from the other. Very few Northern newspapers are read at the South, and none but those which malign and misrepresent the North. The people there know very little of Northern sentiment, and are always prepared to believe and fear the worst. It took a long time to convince them that the great mass of the Northern people were not at JOHN BROWN'S back. If they would take a little more pains to inform themselves of the character and sentiments of the North, they would be less under the control of their political demagogues and alarmists.

A SOCIAL EVIL—BLUBBERING FOR SPILT MILK.—It is settled at last that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is not to visit Washington Heights. This is to be regretted, partly because he will miss seeing American society in some of its most peculiar aspects, and partly because it has emptied vials of wrath on the head of poor TOMPKINS, the Envoy Extraordinary, who was expected to capture the youthful Prince for a day's exhibition in that locality. Up to the time of TOMPKINS' appearance it had not been determined whether the Prince should or should not accept invitations to private houses; but the mention of Washington Heights decided the point. He stops, and stays, at a hotel. Both he and his friends wish that there may be no misapprehension on that point.

We wish, for the credit of the profession, that poor old BENNET would show a little less feeling on this subject. Of course, he feels the disappointment—it could scarcely be otherwise. But he need not bellow in public so like a pricked bull-calf, about it. He is old enough, and sufficiently accustomed to such things, to know better. It is not his first grief of the kind by a long shot. He has survived a good many worse failures than this. If he were young and tender, and entirely new to such snubs, a little whining might be excused. But he is old and tough, and as used to rebuffs of all kinds as eels are to being skinned. His senile blubbering in public over it is positively disgraceful. Let him stop snuffling, blow his nose, look fate straight in the eye, (or as nearly straight as possible,)—and look out for the next celebrity. BARNUM will start something new before New-Year's.

STUMP CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is to mount the stump. We are to have a new order of things in our Presidential elections. Candidates are expected to urge their own claims and qualifications on public attention. We do not know as any harm can come of it. They may use themselves up pretty thoroughly, but that is of no consequence. We don't believe that Mr. B. will improve his position in the least by stump speeches. There is one consolation, however,—he cannot make it any worse than it is.

MISSING.—What has become of the Japanese bill? Not only are details not forthcoming, but even the aggregate has disappeared. Is the weather too warm for carrying such loads? Are the Councilmen out of town? Or are they merely resting by way of preparation for a fresh start. We hope Mayor WOOD will keep a sharp, if not single, eye on this swindle.

Mr. Whitten, father of "Little Eva Bell," whom the ladies of New-York so unsuccessfully attempted to assist in retiring from the stage, has returned to Cincinnati after a fruitless search for his daughter in England. Doubtless he will be surprised to learn that she is giving readings in Canada.

RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

The Coming Census—Relative Growth of North and South—Folly of Reopening the Slave-trade—Progress of Amalgamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

I think it was HENRY A. WISE who said, some twenty years ago: "The census has dwarfed the South!" He had occasion to repeat the remark after the returns of the seventh enumeration (in 1850) were made, and towards the close of the present year he may give redoubled emphasis to the melancholy refrain. The slaveholding interest is rapidly losing its relative importance and power in the nation, and these decennial computations of population and wealth serve to mark the stages of its decline and fall. Well may the oligarchy dread the census as the children of Israel dreaded the "numbering of the people," for each recurring event of the kind serves to curtail their influence, and augment the antagonistic force of Freedom.

The white population of the Free States increased between 1840 and 1850, at the rate of 39.42 per cent. That of the Slave States increased at the rate of 34.26 per cent. The slaves in the South increased during the same period at the rate of 28.80. Under the census of 1850 the strength of the North in the House of Representatives was 147, that of the South was 90. If we suppose that population has increased at the same rate during the last ten years as during the preceding, the North would add to its representation in Congress, supposing the apportionment will remain unaltered, 56 members, for the increase of its white people alone. On the some conditions the South will gain 29 members; so that the representation of the existing Free States will be 203, and that of the Slave States 119—showing a majority in favor of the former of 84. The increase of the free colored population in either North or South will not vary this result. Under the present apportionment the Northern majority is 57. Here, then, is a Northern gain of 27 members. But it is morally certain that within five years four or five others will be added to this number, by the admission of new States; and it may be assumed that Kansas will be admitted with one member before the new apportionment takes effect. At present the relative representative strength of the two sections are to each other as 9 to 14 7-10. Under the new apportionment, which will go into operation in 1863, including Kansas, the proportions will be as 9⅔ to 17.

At this rate, at the end of another decade the North would have twice as many representatives in the House as the South. But nothing is more probable than that the gain will be much greater than this, in consequence of the transfer of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri to the side of Freedom. They may not be entirely rid of Slavery in ten years, but the interests of Freedom will predominate; Slavery will be proscribed and discountenanced, and its political influence will have passed away. In a word, these States will be Anti-Slavery in policy and politics in less than ten years. Taking them from the weak side and adding them to the strong, will give the latter a preponderance of about four to one; for we must consider that, in the meantime, six or seven new free States will come into the Union, while the Territory of Slavery must remain stationary. A new Slave State may be carved out of Texas, but that will not extend Slavery or increase the number of slaves.

Would it not be well for your Virginia correspondent, Mr. PARKINS, to revise his readings, and to recognize the great disparity which the above facts disclose, between the North and South, before he proceeds to divide the territories equally between them? He admits that non-slaveholders cannot enjoy their rights and perfect their civilization where Slavery exists. Then why can he claim half the territories of the Union as the rightful domain of the handful of slaveholders in the South? He speaks of the South collectively as a slaveholding people. But the fact is far otherwise. The state of the case is simply this, that in the Southern States, which comprise at the present time about eight millions of white citizens, there is a small but wealthy class, numbering about four hundred thousand heads of families, or perhaps a million and a half in all, who own negro slaves. Allowing that Slavery is a blessing and a benefit to this class, pecuniarily and morally, there cannot be the shade of a shadow or the shadow of a shade of argument given in support of the proposition that the remaining six and a half million of free white men in those Slave States are benefited by Slavery. On the contrary, it must be palpable to the dullest capacity, that these non-slaveholders are deeply injured by Slavery, whatever be their occupation in life. Suppose they are merchants. Can it be denied that merchants in non-slaveholding States do business on a far greater scale, make vastly more money, and oftener grow rich, than in the Slave States? Suppose they are manufacturers; and the slightest acquaintance with the condition of the country will satisfy the most skeptical that the North is the place for the manufacturer. Suppose they are bankers, and the weekly or monthly reports of the condition of the banks will give a similar response in favor of Freedom. If they are small farmers or mechanics, or common laborers, the advantages are still more conspicuous in favor of free society; for the reason that these classes are more dependent upon the institutions of society for the means of educating their children, than those who are more favored by fortune.

It is clear, therefore, that Mr. PARKINS is wide of the truth, and begs the question, when he assumes that "the South" and the slave-holding class are convertible terms; and I suggest to him, that instead of dividing the Territories equally between the North and the South, he should divide them equally, man for man, between the twenty-seven millions of non-slave-holders, and the one and a half millions of slave-holders. On these equitable terms, the latter would be entitled to *one-eighteenth* of the public domain, instead of one-half.

The suggestion that the slaveholders were entitled to a full, instead of a three-fifths representation of their slaves, would have merit if the latter were treated as persons, however humble, and not as chattels. When the South shall introduce those salutary reforms which Mr. TOOMBS in his Boston lecture admitted to be needful, and which Dr. FULLER and scores of other good men of the South declare to be demanded by the dictates of good conscience—when the South, in a word, shall make the marriage relation between slaves as legal and as indissoluble as that between white persons—when it shall prohibit the separation of young children from their parents, and abolish all restrictions upon the education of slaves, at least so far as to allow them to read the Bible and other good books; when these reforms are made in good faith, the Southern people may with a show of reason ask the North for a change of the Constitution, so as to allow of a full representation of the slaves. There can be no question that Slavery thus modified would be far more safe from molestation from within and from without, than it now is; a better state of feeling on the subject would prevail North and South, and between slaves and masters. The civilization of the negro would go on rapidly, and the way would open for his gradual removal, either as free or in a mild sort of serfdom, temporary in its character, to the tropical regions of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

There was never greater infatuation than that of Southern men who advocate the reopening of the African Slave-trade. Of the monstrous depravity of sentiment which the advocacy of that infernal traffic implies it is needless to speak; but it does seem strange that men of the South, who are not merely desperadoes and adventurers, should wish to flood their country, in which their children and children's children are to live, with African barbarism. Look at poor, unfortunate South Carolina! She trembles on the brink of servile insurrections from year's end to year's end. Her daughters never know what it is to sleep in security, and her sons oscillate between rage and fear. Is this the state of society which intelligent men are striving to extend and perpetuate?

Aside from the perpetual danger and uneasiness which attends upon American Slavery, there is another evil which besets those countries which tolerate it, even more abhorrent to the minds of the dominant race than the perils of bloody insurrection. I allude to the amalgamation of races. The extent of this danger is not at all appreciated, for the reason that the distinctive features of the African soon disappear, and then those of the corrupted blood cease to be designated as colored. Some of the most eminent families in the South are known to have African blood in their veins; and the number of undistinguished whites who are thus connected could be counted by thousands. The odium which attaches to the taint of African blood is so great that families shake it off as soon as possible by a change of residence, and probably of name. In this way hundreds of free colored people graduate yearly, and pass themselves off as pure Anglo-Saxons. So extensively is this system carried on, that the impression has gained ground that the mulattoe race is incapable of propagating itself; whereas, its ambition has prompted it to bleach out, and cease to carry the mark of Ham upon its brow.

The fact that persons having negro blood may work out the stain, and be admitted into the upper tier of pure whites rests not merely upon observation and assertion, but it is regulated by law, in several, if not in all the Southern States. The laws of Virginia, of North Carolina, of Alabama, and Louisiana, define the term mulatto to be a person having a negro ancestor in the third, or fourth degree—for the State laws differ on this point. If I am not mistaken, the Virginia definition confines the term to those in the third degree. For instance, a person whose father is white, and his mother black, is a mulatto, of the half blood. If a female child of this half blood bear a child by a white man, it has only one-fourth negro, and a child of this quartroon by a white man would have but one-eighth negro blood. After this degree, if no further admixture of colored blood takes place, the laws of Virginia regard the issue as white, if the mother is free.

How many white people there are in Virginia, who, if the fact were as honorable as it is degrading, could trace their lineage up to the purest Congo or Dahomey, it would be difficult to ascertain. But if we recur to the laws of population, and remember that there were free negroes and mulattoes in Virginia almost from the year that slavery was introduced, the result will be anything but flattering to the vanity of the second, third and even fourth families. BLACKSTONE says: "If we only suppose each couple of our ancestors to have left, one with another, two children, and each of these children, on an average, to have left two more, (and without such a supposition the lunar species must be daily diminishing,) we shall find that all of us have now subsisting near two hundred and seventy millions of kindred in the fifteenth degree, at the same distance from the several common ancestors as ourselves are, besides those that are one or two descents nearer to or further from the common stock, who may amount to as many more." Intermarriages among the descendants of common ancestors would reduce these figures a hundred or a thousand times, as BLACKSTONE admits, but there would still remain a formidable host of cousins. In the case of persons of negro descent, emerging into Anglo-Saxonhood, their ambition would prompt them to seek alliances with the purest blood, lest, unhappily, the mark of Ham should reappear in a luxuriant crop of wool, a swarthy skin, or a flat nose.

It may be hoped that this process of amalgamation has not gone so far as to be ineradicable; but nothing future may be counted on with more certainty than that the continuance of Slavery will, in a century or two more, utterly destroy the purity of the Anglo-Saxon sanguine current in the Southern States. The presence of the negro, whether slave or free, must be attended with the same result, and there is no escape but in the removal of the whole colored race to the tropics.

The supposition of BLACKSTONE as to the rate of increase of population is not more than half equal to the fact as it exists in this country; and his table of collateral degree, with which every Southern law student is familiar, should be studied in the light of this fact. According to that table, one black *propositus* would have 16,384 descendants in the eighth generation! and fully that number of generations have elapsed since the introduction of Slavery into Virginia. Well may the Virginians all claim to be of "the First Families."

OBSERVER.

FASHION IN VIRGINIA.

Politics at Old Point—Expectation of Lincoln's Election—No Talk of Secession—Confidence in Mr. Seward—Experiments with New Cannon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS, now sojourning at the Hygeia, were greatly disappointed this morning, in not finding their standard-bearer on board the Baltimore steamer as anticipated, the papers having announced that he would leave Baltimore last evening for Norfolk. It was expected that he would at least call here, and afford an opportunity to his friends to pay their respects; but a passenger announced that he had received a dispatch just before leaving Baltimore, saying that Mr. DOUGLAS had taken passage on a New-York steamer for Norfolk—so we have still some hope of his arrival this afternoon. A large majority of the company here now are decidedly Douglas men. The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE are beginning to reject his position, and apologise for it. The conclusion of all, however, seems to be that LINCOLN will be elected, and the idea of secession, in consequence, is regarded as absurdly ridiculous. The question is asked, "What can Mr. LINCOLN do, either to endanger the rights, or curtail the privileges, of the South?" Mr. SEWARD is now looked to with confidence, as the sheet-anchor of the new Administration, should it be Republican—many of the most rabid Southern men expressing the greatest confidence in the wisdom and conservatism of Mr. SEWARD. They say he has a sectional reputation, and is ambitious of making that reputation *national*. To do this, they believe he would consult the welfare of every section of the Union. They have no confidence, they say, in LINCOLN, and less in the set of gambling politicians, who will, no doubt, attempt to control his Administration. They deprecate the idea of GREELEY, WEED & Company getting possession of the Federal Government, as they are looked upon at the South as a set of desperate wreckers who would run the Ship of State upon the breakers in order to profit by the plunder. If Mr. SEWARD, however, is placed at the head of the Cabinet, is is believed he will checkmate all attempts to convert the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN into a mere personal speculation. Such are the views I hear freely expressed among Southern politicians, nor has the first man at the "Hygeia" uttered a threat or intimation of secession on the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election to the Presidency. I doubt not, as hinted at in my last letter, that Virginia will press for a Cabinet appointment, and the Conservative men of the "tide-water" region will present the name of Col. JOSEPH S. SEGAR for the Interior Department.

Operations at the military posts (Forts Monroe and Calhoun) are exceedingly active just now. The great "Floyd" gun, the largest in the world, is now fully mounted on the beach, and will be fired for the first time early next week. The shells weigh 360 pounds, and the solid shot 475 pounds, and the first shooting will be to test the range of the monster, beginning with a charge of twenty pounds of power, and gradually increasing it to one hundred pounds. This gun was cast at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the model is pronounced perfect by the artillery officers here. They are all looking forward with much interest to the experiments which are about to take place.

SAWYER'S celebrated rifle-cannon has made the finest shooting on record. At a distance of 2,000 yards eighteen out of twenty shots struck the target, and the other two shots passed over it. Not a single shot was out of line. The gun has been thoroughly tested as to range and accuracy—and experiments are now being made to test its power and the efficiency of its shells. A target was constructed of pieces of timber one foot square and four pieces thick—making the target four feet thick. These logs were securely fastened together with large iron bolts. The first shell fired penetrated through two thicknesses, and exploded, tearing the second layer of timbers to pieces, and blowing the third and fourth layers more than fifty yards. The target was literally torn all to pieces. The officers here are now awaiting orders from the War Department to construct two more targets—one to be of brick and the other of wood, covered with an iron plate three-quarters of an inch in thickness, against which to try Mr. SAWYER'S shells. In the experiments already made with the Sawyer cannon, two of them have been bursted, but without doing any serious damage.

The guests here are entertained every afternoon by the practice of the Artillery School in throwing shells from mortars on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe. A target is erected on the beach 800 yards distant, and is supposed to be the point of attack in a besieged city. Four mortars are kept busy for an hour throwing ninety-pound shells into the air so as to fall on or as near this target as possible. The shells are plainly visible as they perform their circuitous sojourn of twelve hundred yards—rolling through the air like flour barrels—and exploding on an average of fifteen minutes from the time they leave the mortar. The men are fast becoming proficient in this part of their military science, and when Major WILLIAMS gives the command "fire," they seldom fail to throw one of these terrible missives within twenty steps of the point of attack.

The company at the Hygeia has increased within the

[illegible] Old Point as a Summer [illegible] they can bring their own servants without [illegible] have also a few from New-York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and a number from Baltimore. Some twenty arrived from Baltimore alone this morning in the splendid steamer *Louisiana*. By the by, I find the new line of steamers is pretty much monopolizing the Southern travel, as passengers not only gain time, but secure elegant accommodations and a pleasant night's rest, between Baltimore and Norfolk, by taking the Bay steamers. The *Adelaide* is deservedly the great boat on this line. She is as clean as a new pin, and her accommodations all the most fastidious could desire. Capt CANNON and Purser PARKS make friends with all who travel on the *Adelaide*. Q.

FROM KANSAS.

Excessive Drought in the Territory—Failure of Crops—Depressing Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

The time has come when reports from Kansas will be sought with more avidity than at any other time during the last three years. Thousands of private letters have been written to home friends, and numerous letters have been published in Eastern journals, containing accounts of the excessive drouth in Kansas, and the general suffering among the people. In a few instances, these accounts may have been overdrawn, but in the main, the most distressing facts concerning our condition have been suppressed. It is now past the middle of August and we have been continually putting in seeds of various kinds since the first of March, until the last few days. Now we have done working, and, in general, done hoping. Every crop fails and will continue to fail. The season is too far spent to talk of being saved by immediate rain. For this portion of Kansas, potatoes, buckwheat and all kindred crops are drying up, and even the old luxury of "roasting ears" is denied us. Dry corn-bread has become the "staff of life" to nearly all.

What our cattle can live on it is impossible to say. Some are already driving them into Southern Kansas, where the Winters are so mild that they can shift for themselves. Others must be driven into Iowa or other States. When every species of stock except horses have been driven away, there will not be half a ton of hay found for each horse in this part of the Territory.

Some individuals have made great efforts to get seed wheat into the Territory, to be sold on one year's time. Several meetings have been held over the subject, but thus far, no definite plan is fixed upon that will bring the wheat, and it is feared that the project will entirely fail, owing to the scarcity of all means even for paying the expenses of an agent. That will be a great calamity to Kansas, if no wheat is sown this year, and we shall be obliged to do without flour nearly two years longer. If seasonable efforts had been made, it is believed that thousands of bushels might have been obtained from our friends in the Western States on such terms as our people would have willingly granted. But time is now too far spent for experiments of that kind. Hundreds and thousands are leaving the Territory to feed this Winter upon the granaries of friends and relatives. They will generally return in the Spring, as they leave farms and improvements here unsold and uncared for. Those accustomed to pioneer life can get to the States almost without money. Give them an ox-team, a bushel of meal, and a cow to tie behind the wagon, and their outfit is complete.

What is to be done with those who stay? is the important inquiry. There are some small districts where the drouth is not so severe, and corn may yield half a crop. Such is the case on the Missouri River, from Leavenworth northward: also in some parts of Southern Kansas. Then in most of the counties there is some old corn, which, if properly distributed, will go far towards feeding our whole population.

On the whole, I cannot recommend any general demand for aid from the States, and am sorry that any such appeals have already been made. I oppose it from principle as well as from the example given us in 1859. Our people should now show their ability to endure hardship and not yield to any ordinary misfortune. Their fortitude should be as notable now as was their patriotism in times past; and nothing could be more humiliating to the bone and sinew of our population than to see Kansas send forth a swarm of beggars. It shall not be so, unless the most iron endurance fails and the first necessities of life drive us to the alternative. As yet that is not probable, and our prayer is that we shall be spared the affliction to ourselves no less than to you. Almost any system of aid that we might adopt would leave behind a stain; judging from the lesson of 1856, a withering, moral curse would follow in its train. Why society cannot remain pure, under the operation of well-regulated charities, it is difficult to answer, but experience must be heeded in such cases even in opposition to the fine-spun doctrine of theorists. RANDOLPH.

New-Jersey.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT.—Yesterday forenoon, a man named MORRIS J. WICKHAM, a resident of Goshen, was run over by a train of New-Jersey cars which was entering the depot, resulting in the loss of his right arm and leg. Mr. WICKHAM had just left the Erie train and was passing through Hudson-street to the ferry, and having his head turned in an opposite direction was not aware of danger until warned by the brakeman, when he unfortunately jumped in front of, instead of away from the train. Mr. GADDIS, assistant Superintendent, procured a carriage and the injured man was conveyed to the Alms House Hospital, where he received all possible medical aid at the hands of Drs. QUIDOR, CONDICT and VARICK. The arm was amputated and should the patient survive, amputation of the leg will also be necessary.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Yesterday afternoon Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City, issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of Constable MCANALLY, for the arrest of a man named GEORGE ALMONT, residing in York-street, on a charge of brutal assault on a little boy six years old, named SMITH. It is alleged that on Sunday afternoon the child was standing in front of ALMONT'S house, when the latter struck the lad with such force as to knock him into the middle of the street, from where he was taken up in an insensible state by a gentleman from Brooklyn, who witnessed the outrage.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—J. MYERS CLARK, keeper of a liquor saloon in York-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday by Chief of Police MARINUS, charged with violating a City ordinance by selling liquor on the Sabbath. Accused was taken before Recorder TILDEN, and fined $10. The police were very thorough in their visits round the city, and the result was, that most places were closed up entirely, while the remainder did a cautious side-door business—more particularly for the accommodation of regular customers.

RIVER THIEVES.—Three colored boys, named GEORGE GREENE, WM. STACKHOUSE and JOHN QUARTERS, were arrested by the Police yesterday, charged with having, at an early hour on the 24th inst., broken open the cabin of the canal-boat *Good Hope*, lying at the Morris Basin, in Jersey City, for the purpose of robbery. They were detected in the act by the captain, but escaped. Recorder TILDEN locked them up for trial.

THREATENING ARSON.—An old woman, named MARY MARTIN, was arrested yesterday by Constable MCANALLY, of Jersey City, charged with threatening to set fire to a house at the Long Dock, owned and occupied by MARY DEMPSEY, and also with threatening the latter with personal violence. Justice BEDFORD, before whom the accused was taken, required bonds for her good behavior.

THE CENSUS OF JERSEY CITY.—The returns of the Census Marshals in Jersey City show the following results: Total population, 29,256, viz.: First Ward, 4,934; Second, 5,606; Third, 9,385; Fourth, 9,181. Number of families, 5,671; number of dwellings, 3,409. The increase since 1850 is 17,783.

Hudson River Items.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER ATTEMPT SUICIDE.—A young man named JEREMIAH MILLER, residing at Valatie, Columbia County, has for some time past been desperately in love with a young girl of that village, and because she preferred the attention of another to those of JEREMIAH, he attempted to drown himself, and was with difficulty, rescued from a watery grave. A few days since his rival was married to the object of his affections, and the following night JEREMIAH was found hanging by the neck in Mr. ROTHBONE'S paper mill, by the fireman of that establishment, who cut him down, and JEREMIAH was once more saved from death.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT—ONE YOUNG LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED AND ANOTHER BADLY HURT—On Thursday afternoon, two young ladies, named PHELPS and MCGLASHIN, of Big Hollow, Greene County, accompanied by Mr. GEORGE MCGLASHIN, were returning home from Windham, in that county, when the wagon was partially upset, throwing Miss PHELPS and Mr. MCGLASHIN out, when the horse became frightened and ran away, and finally threw Miss MCGLASHIN out, with great violence, to the ground. She was taken up insensible, and, upon examination, it was found that she was seriously injured. Miss PHELPS was also much bruised, but Mr. MCGLASHIN escaped uninjured.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO CONVICTS AT SING SING.—On Saturday afternoon, two convicts confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing, became engaged in a quarrel, in which one of them named Kelly drew a knife, and stabbed the other, inflicting a mortal wound. The name of the murdered convict our reporter could not learn. Kelly is reported as a very desperate character. He has served two or three terms already in the State Prison. A few months ago he was sentenced to Sing Sing, for the term of twenty years, for burglary.

DROWNED.—A son of Mr. L. MYERS, of Fishkill Landing, was drowned, on Friday last. He, with several other boys, were fishing on the Long Bridge, when he fell into the river, and, before he could be rescued, sunk for the last time. The body was recovered shortly after, but life was extinct. He was a bright boy, of eight years. It is said that a man was in a boat near where the boy fell in, and that he made no effort to save him.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. ENTERPRISE, OF BROOKLYN.

A very interesting and pleasantly-contested game was played between these two strong Clubs on the Eureka ground at Newark on Monday, Aug. 27, when, after some most excellent batting and fielding being shown on both sides, the Eurekas came forth from the contest victorious. The Enterprise were weakened by the absence of three of their first nine players, their places being filled by substitutes—one of them, Mr. Sutton, of the "muffin" line, establishing a good claim to promotion. O'NEIL, as catcher, did not allow many balls to pass, and guarded the bases so vigilantly that his opponents were very loth to run the hazard. Oddie pitched fairly, while Cornwell was very active at short, catching several balls and throwing with judgment to the bases; his batting was very successful. Chapman, at the first base, made some misses, but atoned for them by some brilliant doings; and Start not only batted finely, but was very steady on the third base, making two very neat fly catches on foul balls. Smith and Ibbotson made two good catches each in the field—one on the fly and one on the bound, and were efficient in other respects. Sutton distinguished himself by two catches, one very excellent, but was unfortunate at the bat. Boyd at the second was uncommonly slow, not distinguishing himself by anything but his inefficiency. The Eureka fielding and batting were undoubtedly good, but did not equal their usual standard, several unaccountable misses being made in the field, and the batting not showing as successful as in their former contests this season. Pennington's play at the second would have been highly creditable but for two muffs on which bases were made. His pitching was very powerful and effective, but he lost too much time by walking up to receive the ball from the catcher. Davison, in the left field, let a few balls pass him, but distinguished himself by a splendid one-hand fly-catch, and by his excellence at the bat. Rogers, as catcher, did not do himself justice either in this position or in batting. Van Houten had little to do at short, and was out every strike, sometimes very closely indeed. Linen's reputation as a pitcher did not suffer on this occasion while his usual success followed him in batting. Collins, at centre-field, and while relieving Rogers as catcher, fielded most admirably, three well judged fly catches falling to his credit. Northrup, though not as reliable as usual on the first base, was most efficient at the bat, as was Oliver, who in addition made two splendid fly catches. The only demerit of THOMAS was a wild throw to the first base, while the remainder of his fielding and his batting were equally praiseworthy. It would be unjust to conclude without commending the umpire, Mr. Dusenberry, who certainly filled that post in an able and satisfactory manner, his promptness being generally noticed. The best feeling was shown on both sides, and the departure of the train was the signal of hearty cheers from both Clubs for their rivals in the game.

The Enterprise play the Gothams on Wednesday, Aug. 29, on the Enterprise ground, Brooklyn.

The following is the score:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pennington, 2d b.	4	2	O'Neil, c.	4	2
Davison, l. f.	2	3	Boyd, 2d b.	3	1
Rogers, c.	4	1	Oddie, c.	4	1
Van Houten, short	8	0	Cornwell, short	1	4
Liren, p.	3	2	Chapman, 1st b.	3	1
Collins, c. f.	4	3	Start, 3d b.	1	2
Northrup, 1st b.	1	4	Smith, l. f.	3	0
Oliver, r. f.	1	3	Ibbotson, c. f.	4	1
Thomas, 3d b.	2	2	Sutton, r. f.	4	0
Total		20	Total		13

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Eureka	1	4	3	1	0	8	0	3	0	20
Enterprise	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	13

UMPIRE—Mr. H. T. Dusenberry, of the Newark Club.
SCORERS—Eureka, Mr. T. Eadice; Enterprise, Mr. J. R. Myrick.

EXCELSIOR OF SOUTH BROOKLYN VS. KNICKERBOCKER OF NEW-YORK—A FLY GAME.

These Clubs met on the ground of the Excelsior Club, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, to contest for superiority in a fly game. A large number of spectators were present, among whom were a goodly number of ladies, who were comfortably seated on the balcony of the Excelsior Club-house.

With the exception of the first and last two innings, the Knickerbocker fielding was very loose, and the only points at which they made any show at the bat were in the seventh and ninth innings. In the third innings the Knickerbocker fielding was very poor, misses being made on all hands.

In the fifth Botsford missed a fly ball, Keeler lost a man on the first base, Leggett escaped between the second and third, but a catch by Wright left three men at the bases. Wright was well caught by Reynolds at short, and a splendid catch by Creighton from De Bost left Hayward on his third base. In the sixth innings fewer misses were made, and the seventh showed a still greater improvement both in the ins and outs.

The Excelsior entertained their opponents.

The following is the score:

SCORE.

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearsall, 1st b.	3	4	Morrow, p.	3	1
Reynolds, short	5	1	Davis, l. f.	4	1
Brainerd, 2d b.	4	3	Wright, c.	3	1
C. Whiting, r. f.	3	3	Hayward, 2d b.	4	0
Flanly, l. f.	3	5	De Bost, short	2	1
Leggett, c.	2	4	Keeler, 1st b.	3	1
Polhemus, c. f.	1	6	Botsford, r. f.	3	1
Creighton, p.	1	3	Welling, 3d b.	2	2
J. Whiting, 3d b.	5	3	Walker, c. f.	3	1
Total		32	Total		9

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Excelsior	3	0	8	7	8	4	2	0	2	32
Knickerbocker	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	9

UMPIRE—Mr. Burtis, of the Gotham Club.
SCORERS—Excelsior, Mr. W. B. Kendall. Knickerbocker, Mr. J. F. Wenman.

CHAMPION—A—J *vs.* K—Z.

On Saturday last the Champion Club divided themselves according to the alphabet, the first part playing the second. The game took place on Hamilton-square, and was very closely contested, the score standing at the end of the seventh innings: A—J, 12; K—Z, 11.

On the A—J side Goldie, Dunphy, Glover and Decker distinguished themselves by their general good play, while W. J. Kelly, H. Kelly and Slattery upheld the honor of the K to Z portion. Slattery pitched with his usual swiftness, and attained considerable regularity towards the end of the game.

PERSONAL.

Col. Loring, U. S. A., and Mr. J. B. Guthrie, of Washington, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday.

Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, and Capt. W. D. Smith, U. S. A., arrived at the Everett House yesterday.

Capt. Bradford, U. S. A., is at the Lafarge.

Gov. Morgan and family arrived at the Metropolitan yesterday.

Dr. Bennett, of New Haven, is still in difficulty. Mr. Edson Sanford, the Doctor's main-stay in the famous divorce suit, is out with a pamphlet ventilating the private character of the man of pills, and vindicating Mrs. Bennett from the charges which were once preferred against her. Sanford says, "it has been my prayer from the first that an over-ruling power would bring from amid the conflicting opinions of contending parties, the true character of each." It seems to be the general opinion in New-Haven that he has not prayed in vain.

Capt. John, Doy of Kansas notoriety, is lecturing in Hartford.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, has returned to Washington. The duties devolving on him as a member of the Republican National Committee require his presence at the Capital.

Hobbs, the man who gained such extensive notoriety by picking locks at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, has disposed of his establishment in that city and is to return to Boston this Fall.

Mrs. Cushman, mother of Charlotte, was a passenger by the *Arabia*, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday.

Judge Greenwood, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Mr. White of the Indian Department at Washington, passed through Leavenworth, K. T., on Sunday, *en route* for Dent's Fort.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Ladies Do a Great Wrong to Themselves and their friends by obliging noble men like Dr. E. O. Lummer, of Jersey City, G. A. Batz, of New York, and Mr. John Whittaker, of Trenton, to sacrifice their valuable lives in attempts to save them from watery graves at Long Branch and Navesink. A little money will buy life preserving bathing dresses, which ensure perfect safety, and are a great luxury. Life Preserving Waists for women and children; Vests, Coats and Bathing Shirts for gentlemen, at the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

The Compound Extract of Cannabis Indica, strengthens and braces the system, revitalizes the brain, obviates emaciation, is the best nervine ever discovered, as it supplies electricity or magnetic force to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body. A recipe containing full directions for making and using this remedy will be sent to any person upon receipt of a stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Jersey City N. J.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 638 BROADWAY, New-York.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES.
L. & M. T. LEVITT and MORRIS TOMAR,
Chronometer Makers to the Royal Navy,
FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.
Each watch is accompanied with a certificate countersigned by J. H. Bradbury. A large assortment of English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description always on hand.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from general debility, we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial, no one will be for a day without it. Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

PHRANER—MICKLES.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Mr. WILLIAM PHRANER, of Jamaica, L. I., to Miss CAROLINE J. MICKLES, of Sing Sing.

JAMES—LANGSTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, in St. Mary's Church, by Right Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, B. LLOYD JAMES, to Miss ANNE L. LANGSTON.

DIED.

RYDER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, EDGAR MORTIMORE, only child of James M. and Mary L. Ryder, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

☞ Sing Sing and Ohio papers please copy.

WELCHMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 19th-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock.

TODD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, at the Clarendon Hotel, EDWIN BURCH TODD, Esq., of the Island of Bermuda, aged 56 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, 16th-st. and 2d-av.

CHASE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 26, Miss HARRIET CHASE.

Interment in Greenwood.

☞ Boston and Medford, Mass., and Saco, Me., papers please copy.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, JOHN T. ALLEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 115 4th-av.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, SARAH FLOYD, only child of Henry M. and Sarah J. Bailey, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Broome-st.

ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 23, at the residence of a friend, No. 111 East

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TOOD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.—This school is pleasantly situated at Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn. For health and seclusion it presents unusual advantages. Parents residing in New-York can visit their children and have six hours, returning the same day. The system of instruction will be thorough, and no pains be spared to lay the foundation of a complete education. Twenty only will be admitted to board with the Principal, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home. The English branches, Latin, Greek, French, Painting, Drawing and Music taught. Terms reasonable. Those wishing can call at the "*Times*" office, where can be seen a photographic view of the premises. For further particulars address S. MERWIN, Principal, Merwinsville, Conn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crown's, No. 629 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 21 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals always directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. The Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counselor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUKE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS, FOR REAsons which will be made known to parents, three or four American boys will be admitted as boarders in a select Academy, in Brooklyn—French, Spanish and German languages taught. Address G., Academy, Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 10 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MISS CLARK'S.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Pacific-st., between Nostrand and New-York avs.,
BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.

This Institution will be opened on the 11th of September for the reception of a limited number of Young Ladies, not exceeding 25. The house has been recently built, and is admirably adapted for a first-class school. The rooms are large and commodious, and furnished with all the comforts of home. The grounds are fine, and the neighborhood affords rare opportunities for physical exercise.

The services of an English resident governess have been secured, also that of a Parisian lady, under whom the French language will be studied. Miss CLARK intends to provide all the advantages of a most thorough English education, without the evils inseparably connected with large institutions. Courses of lectures will be given by distinguished professors, and nothing will be omitted essential to the securing of a finished and liberal education.

Circulars with further particulars can be obtained of Roe Lockwood, No. 311 Broadway, or at No. 98 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Miss CLARK will be at home after the 1st of September. Meanwhile applications can be made by letter, addressed to Brooklyn Post-office.

The Fulton cars and Bedford depôt are within two blocks of the Institution.

REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Sands, Esq., New-York; William Thurston, Esq., Whitestone; S. Y. D. Arrowsmith, Esq., New-York; Henry Waldron, Esq., James Brush, Esq., William Robbins, Esq., H. Mali, Esq., Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 19th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."

Schools and Colleges supplied with competent teachers for any department, and parents (gratuitously) with information of the best schools. References—Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., and patrons in every State. Wanted immediately, a French lady to teach her language and music, in Va.; sal. $800. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

AT $2 50 FOR WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, &c., $5 per month or $10 per quarter, at Paine's Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' Writing Lessons $2, 16 lessons. From Gov. King: "My sons and daughters attended Col. Paine's Academy to my entire satisfaction, his plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crown's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

V. DE COURCELLE & G. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholar's, at very low prices.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her boarding and day school reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Female Institute will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10th, cor. Carlton and Greene-avs., Brooklyn. The number of pupils having increased, the building has been enlarged during the vacation, so as to meet all the wants of the school.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Academy of Penmanship from No. 362 to Nos. 321 and 323 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. New pupils received daily. Stereoscopic Museum same building.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

P. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Navy-st. and Flatbush-av.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 78 1st-place, on MONDAY, the 17th of September.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and ladies visiting the City that we are now offering all the latest novelties in

SILKS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
MANTILLAS, &c.
ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, IN LARGE VARIETY,
ALSO,
A NEW MAKE OF
FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Made expressly for us, and said to be the BEST GLOVE ever offered in this country.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.

NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

BEEKMAN & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1860,
500 Linen Embroidered Sets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
350 Linen Embroidered Sets at $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 Japanese Linen sets at $1 a set.
Also, a large assortment of French Embroidered Sets.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bombazines. N. B.—Five cases of Fall goods, in new and desirable styles, are now open for inspection.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS Direct from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony Yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

DAMAGED WOOLEN PLAIDS.—DE LAINES, Broadcloths, Cassimeres Satinet's, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Table Cloths, Linens, Napkins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, Guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few School Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching (a graduate of Columbia College) offers his services to Principals of schools or academies, or to gentlemen desiring private tuition for their sons, as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. The highest references given. Address F. J., Box No. 306 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING spent several years in the study of the higher branches of mathematics and natural sciences, to prepare himself for a teacher, would give instruction in these branches as private tutor or to classes in schools. Reference: Faculty of Yale Scientific School. Address SCIENCE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF 12 YEARS EXPERIence, wishes a few families in Brooklyn to join in employing his services as private Tutor. An interview solicited. References exchanged—Terms moderate—Location central and commodious. Address D. R. Box No. 94, Brooklyn Post office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS taught many years in Paris and in New-York, always with success, wishes to form an engagement with a school or boarding school in City or country, not far from New-York; good references given from Paris and New-York. Address M. L., 54 West Washington-place.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY accustomed to tuition, a situation as resident or visiting governess, or as an assistant teacher of the English branches and music, in a school either in the City or country; would have no objections to go South. Address TEACHER, No. 79 West 38th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a lady as governess to young children, housekeeper or companion; is willing to travel; satisfactory references; address J. K., care of Mr. Turnbull, bookstore, No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

THE EMPIRE WATER IS A NATURAL APERIENT, a perfect Regulator and Blood Purifier.

It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases, the impurities of the blood, by its alterative and cathartic virtues. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it superior to any other Mineral Water.

Dyspepsia and Constipation cannot exist where the Empire Water is used.

It should be drank in the morning before breakfast for a cathartic effect.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring, at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded, thus

The analysis of the Empire Water by Prof E. Emmons is as follows:

Chloride of sodium	289,606
Bicarbonate of lime	111,824
Bicarbonate of magnesia	41,984
Bicarbonate of soda	30,848
Hydriodate of soda or iodine	12,000
Bicarbonate of iron, a trace	000
Solid contents in a gallon	486,262
Specific gravity	1,009

G. W. WESTON & CO., Proprietors,
EMPIRE SPRING.
Dépôt No. 13 JOHN-ST., New-York. Send for Circular.
Sold by druggists and hotels generally.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Day and Cortlandt sts.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

DRUGS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS in the City of Columbus, Ohio.
CHICKERING & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 453 B'way.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 93 LEXINGTON-AVENUE, near 27th-st. A first-class house, containing the modern improvements, with the comforts of home guaranteed: young gentlemen will find it a desirable place. Terms moderate and references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A private family, a good-sized second-story front room, with ample closets, &c., with board for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, W. R. L., Box No. 3,869 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms in a pleasant family, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References required.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.—A GENtleman wishes board from about middle of September, for himself and daughter, aged 9 years, his object being to find a good home for his child, where she would receive a mother's care; he would make a liberal arrangement with a satisfactory party; would require a well furnished parlor and bed room, or one large room for himself. Any small, quiet family occupying a modern house in a respectable and pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of a good school, willing to make arrangements as above, may address A. B., Box No. 2,474 Post-office, references to be satisfactory to both parties. Brooklyn preferred.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By two single gentlemen, in a private family, where they can have a parlor and bedroom attached, with modern improvements. They desire to get in a family where they can have the comforts of a home. Families having no boarders, but thinking of taking, please answer; satisfactory references given. Address J. B., Box No. 385 Post-office, with particulars.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY HAVING a large front room to spare in their new and pleasantly-situated house in Bedford-av., 6th door northwest from Myrtle-av., wishes to let the same, with partial board, to two single gentlemen. Terms will be moderate. The family are musical, and also speak German. Location within a block of two lines of cars from Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and wife; location must be near Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; references given and required. Address R. M. B., Box No. 22 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife, two boys, (aged 3 and 5 years,) and nurse, in a first-class house, between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Front parlor and two bed-rooms required. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 1,841 General Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF FURnished front rooms in a first-class brown-stone house with all conveniences; also a single room convenient to cars and stages, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house next 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN WITH BOARD.—One large back room and one hall bedroom, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor, with full or partial board, will be let together or separate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, having none or but few boarders, by a young lady teacher. Location west side, between 20th and 40th sts. Terms moderate. Address J. J., Box 169 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on 2d floor, with large closet. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A family of the first respectability, desiring to remain in the country during September, can have excellent second floor rooms and board by applying at Greenburg House, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Four or five persons can find first-class board, with a fine view of the Hudson, by applying to E. K. MOTT, Tarrytown, Westchester County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This house, on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and offers to families a quiet sea-side home for the Summer months. Trains three times a day. Between LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND LIGHT, ALICE PRICE, and TAMINEND, from foot of Robinson-st. Shooting, fishing, crabbing, and sailing, unexceled. Safe bathing for ladies and children.

THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MALICIOUSLY reported, by interested parties, that the Ocean House will be closed on the 3d of September, we beg to inform the public that the report is entirely without foundation, and that the Ocean House will not be closed earlier than the 15th of September, or if the weather is very favorable, the 20th of September.

KERNER & BIRCH,
AUGUST 24, 1860. Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 66 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; all the modern improvements. Also, the new three-story high-stoop house No. 128 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $650 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURnished or unfurnished, No. 101 President-street, Brooklyn. If desirable the family now occupying the house would remain as boarders. Apply to DAVID HALL, No. 81 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises at any hour during the day, when it can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BROWN STONE FRONT House, in perfect order, 20x56, three stories, basement and under cellar,—situate on Murray Hill, 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $13,000. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 1,129 Broadway, next to cor. 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PROPERTY Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st.; 50x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRO

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested to meet at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at noon precisely, for consultation and action relative to the non-payment of their interest coupons.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

$6.000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply soon to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, from 8½ to 10, and 12½ to 2 P. M.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 8, 1860.
FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August inst.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. F. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N.Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.
These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCcessors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLLED AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 235 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF AS.tronomy and Astrology, is at No. 168 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community; her predictions are true; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEMBERS OF CHARTER OAK LODGE No. 249, F. A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, as an election for Secretary will take place.
GEO. YOUNG, W. M.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.
Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians. 15
N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.
The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete manual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.
Price of book singly, 50 cents.
AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER." A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is a remarkable assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Fortieth edition. 400 pages, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and embarrassing treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, ladies, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & SONS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HERNAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
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SAMUEL M. FOX,
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No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
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VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
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Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 5.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $120 | Second Cabin $60
Third Cabin, to Havre ..... 35 | To Southampton 30
Price of book singly, 50 cents.
AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
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A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is a remarkable assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
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DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Fortieth edition. 400 pages, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and embarrassing treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, ladies, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & SONS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. REBEY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $22; Memphis, $43 75; Nashville, $23 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 535 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 535 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 1.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on
SATURDAY ..... Sept. 15
MONDAY ..... Oct. 15
MONDAY ..... Nov. 12
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 29th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 12th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamer PARANA will sail from Boston for Galway on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. A steam-tug will take passengers on board from Battery wharf at 8 o'clock.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 163 Water-st., N. Y.

CARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLU

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, the following report was received from General-Superintendent KENNEDY, and ordered on file

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 1, 1860.

The Honorable, the Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: As required by the 39th section of the Act of April 10, 1860, I respectfully submit my first Quarterly Report "of the state of the Metropolitan Police District."

THE FORCE

The entire force of the Department consists of 1,878 persons, and embraces the following:

Superintendent	1
Inspectors	4
Chief, Deputy and Property Clerks	8
Surgeons	5
Captains	33
Sergeants	142
Roundsmen	48
Policemen on patrol duty	1,181
Policemen on detailed precincts and squads	272
Policemen on special duty	101
Messengers, Janitor, &c.	7
Doormen	76
Total	1,878

PATROL FORCE.

The accompanying reports, from the office of Inspectors of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, exhibit in detail the disposition of the force. And by which it will be seen that the draft upon it, for the discharge of numerous other duties, reduces the active patrol force in the district to 1,181 men; of which 1,010 men are on duty in New-York, and 171 in Brooklyn. This number is subject to a further reduction by sickness and absence. Sickness alone, notwithstanding the improved health of the men, has caused an average daily reduction of 26 15-100 men in New-York, and 7 5-100 men in Brooklyn during the quarter; so that were there no other cause for absence than illness, the available force of patrolmen, capable of performing daily duty, has been reduced to 983 85-100 in New-York, and 163 95-100 in Brooklyn. The needful requirement for rest and refreshment prevents more than one-half of this number, except in extreme cases, from being on post at one time; hence all the streets and piers of the City of New-York are guarded by not exceeding 491 men, and those of Brooklyn by 81. I have deemed it necessary to be thus particular in presenting the actual number of men employed in the duty of watching, to meet the popular error which regards the police force unnecessarily large.

PATROLLING IN NEW-YORK.

But to demonstrate this further, on reference to table A 3, it will be seen that there are 412¾ miles of streets, and 11¾ miles of piers in the City of New-York, being an aggregate of 423¾ miles. Should every man whose duty it is to patrol, deducting the sick only, be on post, the average lengths of the beats would be 862-1,000 of a mile, very nearly ⅞ of a mile for each man to guard. But as in many places, from the turbulent character of the population, or other cause, the patrol is required to be doubled, and a further reduction occurs in the number of the men, by occasional necessary absences, the actual force on duty will not allow the length of beats to average less than 1¼ miles—a line entirely too long for any man to guard with the success expected by the citizens of New-York from members of the Metropolitan Police force.

PATROLLING IN BROOKLYN.

I regret that I am unable to lay before the Board the data by which could be shown the inadequate force employed in Brooklyn. The number of men on patrol duty in that portion of the District is not one-half of what is required. Some of the more important Precincts are too large to be effectively operated; and as population increases, and improvements extend, the weakness of the force becomes more manifest. Steps should be taken to satisfy the municipal authorities of that city of the absolute necessity for an increase of the force employed there.

DETAILED FORCE.

In order to strengthen the patrol force as much as possible, I have adopted measures for such reduction in Precinct detailments as a proper regard to the convenience and security of the public will permit. The short time I have been connected with the Department has not yet afforded me opportunity to determine what transfers can be made from the detailed Precincts and squads to the patrol force, with advantage to both. At an early day I shall communicate my views more fully on this subject.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

I am convinced, however, that the Detective Precinct, although active and efficient at present, may be greatly improved, by a more systematic organization; a proper division of employment, and a more strict accountability of the members of that branch of the force. In this connection I would also suggest that the great object of a Detective Police would be subserved by the adoption of a system of periodical interchanges of intelligent, active and capable detectives, with the police authorities of the larger cities in this country and in Europe. Such a system would be mutually advantageous; the New-York Detective would be enabled to impart his knowledge of the itinerant persons of suspicious character, who had been notorious in this District, to the authorities to whom he may be accredited; and the compensating officer, received from the same locality, could render similar service here, in regard to persons of like character, who should visit this District in the prosecution of their vocation. For such service to residence, not exceeding two years in duration, for any one officer, would be ample. In that space of time his knowledge of the persons he left behind would be sufficiently impaired to require renewal; but he would come back with a stock of acquired information, which would make his return as valuable as his sojourn abroad had been.

I would recommend that invitation be extended to the proper authorities alluded to, for a free conference on the propriety and advantage of such a system being adopted at an early day. The last clause of Section 13 of the Act of April 10th, 1860, confers all needful power on your Board to consummate it.

HARBOR FORCE.

The Twenty-fourth Precinct, devoted to rendering protection on the waters of the Harbor, has proved itself, since its establishment, to be of great value. But, like all other efforts of human ingenuity, it is capable of being improved. At the time this Precinct was organized, the parties against whose acts it was designed to operate, had been emboldened by the impunity with which they had been suffered to prosecute their nefarious practices to such a degree, that little else was required to restrain, and measurably suppress the evil, than a bold exercise of power.

Since that took place a gradual change has been going on in the manner in which depredations, of the descrip ion alluded to, are conducted; and an equivalent change is required in the mode of prevention and detection. The river thieves are not now the bold buccaneers they formerly were, but have dwindled into mere sneaks, and must be treated correspondingly.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend the large 24-feet boats (with a single exception) to be withdrawn from actual service, and that 18-feet boats, manned by coxswain and two oarsmen, be substituted in their place. In nearly every case that may require attention, three men in a boat can be as useful as five; and by thus disposing of the members of this command, five boats can be operated by the same force as is now required for three of the 24-feet boats. Without increase in the number of men, a more extended and compact security can be rendered to the shipping in port, and to the water fronts of the piers and wharves, by such disposition of the force.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

The physical and moral condition of the members of the force will compare favorably with that of any equal number of persons. The health of the men is an indication of the advantages derived from the improvements now in progress in the construction of Station-houses. The newly erected edifices, and those undergoing repair, are evidences of a desire to afford proper and healthful shelter and repose to the weary guardian during his respite from his laborious rounds. Something remains to be done before it can be said that in every Precinct the Station-house is what it ought to be, but the authorities of New-York especially deserve commendation for what has been done. Equal liberality on the part of the authorities in Brooklyn would no doubt place the force in that city in as healthy a state as the portion in New-York can attain. But the tables show a different condition at present. By these tables it will be seen that on the average each man in New-York has been sick 1 506-1000 days, and in Brooklyn 2 533-1000 days, in the last three months. And this is an improvement in both places, when compared with the report of a year ago, when the time lost by sickness for each man in New-York was 2¾ days, and in Brooklyn 3½ days.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

Discipline, in a body of men such as composes the Metropolitan Police Force, is as essential to their personal well-being, as the air they breathe; and to their utility as an arm of the civil power, of equal importance. To insure a perfect state of discipline in such a body, wise and necessary rules must be ordained for their government, and a prompt, undeviating, and never-failing infliction of penalty should follow every willful violation. In such bodies, as everywhere else, certainty of the infliction of a penalty, however light it may be, is more effective in preserving proper respect for the governing authority, than punishment of more severe character, spasmodically administered.

During the portion of last quarter in which I have held office, violations of the Rules and Regulations have been more frequently referred to your Board for adjudication than has heretofore been deemed necessary. Under the law constituting the Department, I recognize the intention to regard the Board as the only tribunal by which the prescribed penalties are to be enforced; as well as I find it to be the duty of the Superintendent to bring every offender to trial. It is my intention to pursue in the future, the course already taken; but, with the hope that the complaints will lessen in number, not from any indifference on my part as to their importance, but from the increased efficiency of the force, and the intention of every man to his duty.

I have regarded it proper to resume the platoon drills before the expiration of the usual Summer recess; although a large potion of the force are proficient in their usual exercises, yet a considerable number require the aid of a skillful teacher. I entertain sanguine hopes of a marked improvement within a few months in this department of the personal discipline of the force.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Whatever of improvement has been made in the discipline of the force is due, in a great measure, to the industry and active vigilance of the District Inspectors. Their efforts have been untiring, and the results of their labor have been correspondingly successful. I herewith submit their reports for the period they have been in office, to which you are referred for a minute description of the condition of each Precinct.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The changes in the members of the Force during the quarter embrace the appointment of a Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 1 Surgeon, 67 Patrolmen, and 9 Doormen. While 1 Sergeant, 26 Patrolmen, and 7 Doormen were dismissed; 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants, and 10 Patrolmen resigned, and 2 Roundsmen and 1 Doorman deceased. Of the Patrolmen appointed, 9 were placed on the retired list.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests effected within a period so short as three months furnish very uncertain data as to the condition of crime. They may be mainly for offences committed before the term commenced, and thus swell the apparent amount; or the converse of this would, in the same manner, apparently reduce the number. It requires a longer period than a single quarter to reach a result at all reliable; and then it will depend on the efficiency of the police being uniform to allow the number of arrests to indicate the increase or diminution of crime. To afford an approach toward reaching a judgment on the subject, the number of arrests for several quarters back is presented for comparison:

1859.		1860.	
May 1	19,960	Feb. 1	16,842
Aug. 1	22,262	May 1	17,406
Nov. 1	23,971	Aug. 1	22,821

The whole number arrested by the force during the quarter was 22,821. Of the persons arrested, 15,937 were males and 6 894 were females. Also, of the number, 16,445 could read and write, 695 could read only, and 5,681 could neither read nor write; 11,650 were married, and 11,162 were single. One in every 63¾ was a colored person. Two-thirds, including colored persons, were natives of the United States, and seven-ninths were of foreign birth.

The tables of ages do not furnish data by which a proper average can be made. I therefore prefer to state that 2,666 of the males were between 19 and 20 years, 5,763 were between 20 and 30 years, 4,181 were between 30 and 40 years, 2,200 were between 40 and 50 years, and 1,097 were over 50 years; and 830 of the females were between 10 and 20 years, 2,840 were between 20 and 30 years, 1,098 were between 30 and 40 years, 799 were between 40 and 50 years, and 1 427 were over 50 years of age. Of the whole number, 22,119 were under 30 years, and 10,702 were over 30 years of age.

The number of arrests for offences against property were: males, 3,441; females, 546—total, 3,987; and for offences against persons, or the public peace, were: males, 12,846; females, 6,348—total, 18,834.

The amount of losses by offences against property is ascertained to be $19,209 63; of which the value of $18,092 38 has been recovered.

TELEGRAPH.

The Police Telegraph has rendered its usual amount of valuable aid to the Department. By the report of the Inspector of Telegraph, herewith submitted, it will be seen that 38,786 messages were received at or sent from the Central office alone, during the quarter. Although a large share of these were on office business, connected immediately with the Department, yet a considerable portion were incidentally so; being used to communicate to all parts of the City the exact locality of fires, and the whereabouts of lost children, and of strayed horses and cattle, and numerous other items of value. The advantage the trading public derive from the early notice it spreads of the issue of new counterfeit bills, is of itself worth the expense incurred in keeping it at work. The system on which this telegraph is operated, is probably the best for the purpose to which it is applied that has yet been discovered. But improvement is needed, to render it less liable to getting out of order. The line between New-York and Brooklyn is now in working condition, and the Inspector's office is in direct communication with the Central office. The new instrument is being put in all the stations in Brooklyn, and we have reason to expect as good results from its use there as in the City of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Officer Inspector Carpenter reports the work of the portion of the District within the City of New-York, in addition to arrests and recovery of stolen property, to have been as follows:

140 lost children sent to the Alms-house.
2,101 lost children restored to parents and guardians.
420 sick or disabled persons assisted.
188 horses found astray and restored to owners.
61 horses and vehicles restored to owners.
170 stores found open and secured.
307 dwellings found open and secured.
91 fires attended by members of the force.
32 fires extinguished by policemen.
11 persons rescued from drowning by the police.
27 abandoned infants cared for by the police.
$18,569 95 taken in charge and restored to lodgers and others.
13,667 destitute persons furnished with shelter.
13,647 violations of Corporation ordinances were reported for action of authorities.
7,428 violations of Sunday liquor law reported to District-Attorney for action.

SANITARY COMPANY.

The Sanitary Company, organized in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of April 10, 1860, has rendered valuable and timely service. The summary report of Sergeant LORD herewith presented, exhibits a large amount of labor well performed; by which, in a great measure, has the health of the more densely populated districts been so happily preserved.

This squad has reported 5,277 cases subject to their supervision, consisting of overflowing sinks, filthy houses, yards, cellars, &c., unsafe buildings, &c., of which the nuisance was abated by the City Inspector in 1,075 cases, by the owners in 3,834 cases, by contractors under authority of the board in 348 cases, and 20 cases were referred to Unsafe Building Commissioners. In addition to which, 367 steam boilers have been examined.

SPECIAL POLICE.

The subject of special appointments is one that I have not yet had opportunity to examine carefully; but from a cursory view I am of opinion that the smaller the number of such commissions issued, the better for the reputation of the force. I shall take another opportunity to speak on the propriety of recalling those outstanding, except such as are used in the Central Park and a few other official places.

It will be necessary for me to defer presenting formal reports relative to the Property Clerk's Department and the House of Detention, owing to my inability to spare the time necessary to acquire a full information in relation to these branches as their importance requires.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIREMAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.—EDWARD FLYNN, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 16, died on Sunday night from congestion of the brain, produced by a blow upon the head with a stone, received on the 3d of July in Chatham-street. Coroner O'KEEFE, on Monday, held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that at the time in question some firemen were fighting among themselves and throwing stones at each other. The members of the Company to which deceased belonged were not engaged in the fight, and when deceased was struck he was standing quietly beside his engine. The stone was thrown by one of the contending parties, but by what particular person could not be ascertained by the Coroner. The deceased, after being struck, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he remained a few days and then left, apparently well; but about a week ago he was attacked with congestion of the brain, which finally terminated his life. The medical testimony showed that the injuries to the head, inflicted on the 3d ult., had caused the congestion, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of New-York, 23 years of age, and resided at No. 16 Worth-street.

THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL IN FOURTH-STREET.—This school was founded about two years ago by a number of German citizens, who desired to have their children educated in a good school, free from all "prejudice, and according to the manner customary in Germany;" and, also, as they say, to guard them against the violence and abuses which children of German descent are said to suffer in the public schools from their schoolmates. The school is now attended by about 800 children, residing in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. They pay a monthly fee of eighty cents, but in case the parents of a child should be too poor to pay that price, it can be taught gratuitously, and receives its stationary also free of charge. The present school building, a plain but commodious two-story structure, has a front of 100 feet on Fourth-street, near First-avenue, and can accommodate about 1,100 children comfortably. Thirteen experienced children are engaged in the department of tuition. The ladies connected with this establishment intend to have a fair for the benefit of the school fund. They are now collecting articles which will be disposed of at the fair.

BRECKINRIDGE MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Breckinridge Club was held, at their rooms, Union Hall, Grand-street, last night. This is a new organization. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. JOHN CARROLL. A number of members were then enrolled. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported a Constitution, but, owing to its not meeting the views of the majority of the members, it was referred back to the Committee. After transacting some routine business, and hearing the remarks of several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned, to meet again next Monday evening. The officers of this Club are JOHN CARROLL, President; JOHN W. T. TOUSY, Vice-President; and P. L. THOMPSON and W. YATES, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee, to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting in honor of the State and Electoral ticket, met at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, but as some of the Sub-Committees failed to report, nothing was done further than to fix the time of the ratification meeting for the 13th of September, at the Cooper Institute. The Committee meet again on Wednesday evening.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—One of those delightful dramatic evenings for which Woburn Abbey and so many English country seats are celebrated, came off last week at Baywood, Glen Cove, the charming residence of Mrs. LA FARGE. The pieces selected were the comdietta of "The Knight Errant," the drama of "The Fairy," and the farce of "A Pretty Piece of Business." The stage management was entrusted to the able direction of Mr. PIERREPONT EDWARDS, the brilliant author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

RUN OVER.—Mr. CHAS. BAKER, of No. 105 Chambers-street, was driving on the Bloomingdale Road, on Saturday afternoon, when a small boy named Patrick Crossen ran in front of the team and was knocked down, though not dangerously injured. A number of laborers who witnessed the occurrence rushed upon Mr. BAKER, and but for the interference of the Police would have torn him from his carriage and beaten him.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR CITY WORK.—The temporary absence of the Comptroller has prevented the opening of several bids for work to be done by the Croton Board. No delay, however, is caused by this, as the contracts could not be confirmed by the Common Council, they not being in session. On the 31st inst., several important bids are to be opened at the Street Commissioner's Department.

NEW HEBREW CONGREGATION.—A new Jewish Congregation has been organized in this City, under the title of "Ammuula Israel." They are now worshiping in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, under the guidance of Rev. Dr. BONDI, whose learning and popularity will no doubt tend to advance this organization to the foremost rank among the Israelitish Congregations in this City.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—We are gratified to learn that this catholic and benevolent Institution yesterday received a check for $1,000, drawn on a City Bank, by a New-York gentleman, after listening to a sermon in behalf of the Society, by his Pastor, Rev. B. L. SWAN, of Stratford, Conn.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. TAPPAN AND CRAVEN.—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by the Mayor against these gentlemen, have not as yet intimated their readiness to proceed. The Committee will probably take some action in September.

Health of the City and the Port.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Since the commencement of the Quarantine season twelve patients have been put on board the Marine Hospital *Falcon*. They were all from vessels arriving from the West India ports, with the exception of the vessel from Rio Janeiro, and were supposed to be sick with yellow fever. A portion of them, however, proved to be merely cases of bilious or intermittent fever, and only four cases of "real, old-fashioned yellow fever," such as were marked by the bleeding gums and black vomit, have been received. The brig *East*, from Matanzas, lost her mate on the passage, and sent two to the Hospital with yellow fever. There are now five vessels at the lower Quarantine, all but one from West India ports, which are regarded as unhealty. By means of the steam-propeller *Rescue*, chartered by Dr. GUNN, daily communication is kept up with the *Falcon*, and her supplies are sent down twice a week. The expense of the steamer is paid partly by the State, through Dr. GUNN, and partly by the Commissioners of Quarantine. From present indications, the officials at Quarantine predict a healthy season.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Superintendant of Sanitary Inspection reports that, during the week ending the 25th inst., 177 complaints of nuisances have been received, 193 notices have been served, 198 nuisances have been abated, 299 sinks have been cleaned, and 931 loads of night soil removed; 62 dead horses, 4 dead cows, 606 dogs, and 3,150 barrels of offal have been removed from the City limits. Within the same period no less than 8,997 pounds of diseased fish and meats have been seized and removed. In the business of street cleaning, 259 laborers and 277 carts have been employed, while 11,434 loads of ashes, garbage, and street filth have been taken away. The sweepers during the week have been paid $926 29; the dirt cartmen $700 44½, and the ash cartmen $1,796 32.

CITY MORTALITY.

During the week ending the 25th inst., there have been 549 deaths in the City—an increase of 77 over the deaths of the week previous, but a decrease of 83 as compared with the number of deaths for the week ending the 27th of August, 1859. Of the causes of death 355 were from acute diseases, 153 from chronic diseases, and 41 from external causes. Among the acute diseases, cholera infantum carried off 122, infantile convulsions, 42, scarlet fever, 22, diarrhœa, 18, inflammation of the lungs, 15, and small pox, 14. Consumption (46) and infantile marasmus (49) were the principal causes of death from chronic diseases. Six persons died from old age, ten from casualties, and four were cases of premature birth; 357 of the deaths were under the age of five years; 268 of the whole were males and 281 were females. The nativity table gives 411 as natives of the United States, 83 of Ireland, 31 of Germany—the remainder being citizens of miscellaneous countries.

The Journeymen Tailors Want an Advance of Wages.

LARGE MEETING OF THE TRADE IN HIBERNIA HALL.

The new Journeymen Tailors Protective Association met last evening in Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street. About 200 persons were present, and the roll of members was increased from 300 names to nearly 400. Mr. JOHN G. WELSH presided, and stated that the object of the organization was to secure an advance on the present low rate of wages paid to journeymen tailors. It was proposed to do this, not through the agency of a general strike, but by the formation of shop meetings, and an application from the hands in each shop to the proprietor, for the required increase—amounting to about 20 per cent. over the rates now paid.

Mr. ROBERT CROW made an energetic address, urging the necessity of united action, and the efficacy of working upon the bosses individually. He corrected a statement made in a letter from this country to Ireland, by an eminent Catholic Divine, that "there are about 20,000 tailors in New-York, whose wages average from $40 to $50 per month, without board, and that there was room for more." Mr. CROW thought the wages would not average more than from $5 to $6 per week, and that the labor market was at present overstocked. He opposed a strike and favored shop meetings.

Mr. JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, one of the delegates to the Trades Union, reported that there was every probability of the tailors being sustained in their action by the other trades.

After speeches in German by BERNARD BURBECK and Mr. JACOB, and in English by Mr. JOHN MCCARTY, a resolution offered by Mr. CROW, recommending shop meetings, was adopted.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New Church at Harlem.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a new M. E. Church took place on the corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. The assembly, though very large, was chiefly composed of ladies. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Drs. KENNEDY, and PERRY, and Rev. Messrs. SCUDDER, FLETCHER, MACOMBER, WARD and LAWRENCE.

The services were opened by Rev. Mr. CLARK with singing, after which Rev. Mr. FLETCHER offered a prayer. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, a member of the New-York East Conference, followed in an eloquent address, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. SCUDDER. The amount of $780 was subscribed by the friends of the church during the services. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then performed by Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE who offered a prayer. Rev. G. S. GILBERT deposited the following articles under the stone: A list of the members and history of the church, and the officers of the Sunday-school attached thereto, also a description of the church, a hymn book, almanac, several daily and weekly papers and other articles. The church occupies the corner lot and is 53x75 feet, adding projections. The ground floor will be used for the Sunday-school and social meetings, and will seat about 300 persons. The lecture or audience room is above that, and will be capable of holding 850 people. The front is to be built of Philadelphia brick, and the building will cost, when completed, about $15,000. The style of the edifice is Romanese. The architect is Mr. HENRY AUSTIN; the mason and carpenter work is done by Messrs. TERPENY & PELL. Rev. Mr. G. S. GILBERT is the officiating clergyman of the church.

Police Reports.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Sunday night, Edward Smith, a livery stable keeper at No. 35 North Moore-street, was driving down the Second-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, when suddenly, a man rushed up to the carriage, seized the horses by the bridle, stopped them, and boldly demanded the life or the money of Mr. Smith. There were five or six young ladies in the carriage, and they became greatly alarmed, and some of them screamed for help. Mr. Smith instantly jumped from his seat and seized the highwayman by the collar. At that instant officer MCKNIGHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who heard the screams of the ladies, came up, and the fellow was quickly secured. He gave his name as Walter Smith, and was locked up by Justice OSBORNE for trial. He says he is a moulder by trade, and 20 years of age.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

A young man named James Brown was arrested yesterday, charged with having, on Saturday night, broken into the liquor store of John Lane, No. 30 Baxter-street, and stolen therefrom $4 75 in change, and a double-barrelled pistol. The accused was subsequently seen in the possession of the pistol, and offered it either for sale or as a present to Henry Wilking, of No. 57 Park-street. He was locked up by Justice KELLY for examination.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

On Sunday night the Eighth Ward Police arrested two boys, named James English and James Joyce, charged with having broken into the porter-house of Adam Partridge, No. 303 West-street, and stolen a lot of cigars. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Mr. Robert J. Wildes, the proprietor of the Mansion House, New-Bowery, who was complained of a few days since for keeping a disorderly house, was yesterday, after a full hearing of the case, honorably discharged. Mr. Wildes only recently took possession of the Mansion, and is algentleman of irreproachable character.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of WM. O'KEEFE, a lad, who was drowned on Saturday evening, while bathing at the foot of Houston-street, East River. The parents of deceased reside at No. 36 Goerck-street. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered by the jury.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political Meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening in front of hall No. 145 Grand-street, E. D., to ratify the nominations made at the Syracuse Convention. CHAS. GODARD, Esq., occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of people present, representing all parties. The Wide-Awake Clubs, as usual, turned out with full ranks, and made a fine display. A number of transparencies, bearing appropriate mottoes, were exhibited in front of the hall, and a banner was suspended across the street, with a representation of a train of cars under full headway, and the names of the Federal and State candidates inscribed thereon. It was intended to hold the meeting in the rooms of the Association, but being inadequate in size, the meeting was held in the street. The Chairman introduced as the first speaker Mr. GREELEY. He first referred to the ordinance of '87, drafted by Mr. JEFFERSON for the government of the northwest territory, and said it truly expressed the sentiment as to Slavery of the Whigs of the Revolution and the founders of the Government. From the doctrine laid down in it, it was now sought to turn the people of the State of New-York, and as usual the attempt was made under a specious pretext. This time the pretext was "Popular Sovereignty." He thought this principle of Mr. DOUGLAS, as practically carried out, did not protect the right of the territories to self-government. The speaker continued at some length, reviewing the political questions of the campaign, concluding by predicting a triumph of Republican principles.

Several other short addresses were made, and the proceedings closed with a song from the Prairie Songster.

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Several weeks ago, a Union League, composed of "all opposed to sectionalism," was formed in Union Hall, corner of Court and Sacket streets, and an organization perfected by electing THOMAS SHANKLAND President, and the usual additional officers. Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell men, and "all opposed to sectionalism," were invited to participate in the proceedings. The organization is understood to embrace residents of the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards, and is composed of the friends of Messrs. DOUGLAS and BELL. A second meeting was held last evening, when an Executive Committee composed of six persons from the Wards named was appointed, and addresses were delivered by DANIEL TALMAGE, of New-Jersey, and others; and some routine business was transacted. The attendance was quite respectable, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

MEETING OF THE BRECKINRIDGE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Breckinridge General Committee, of Kings County, held a private meeting last evening, at Montague Hall. They declined to furnish any information to reporters, saying that "nothing had been done." But it is understood that an attempt was made to make the preliminary arrangements for a ratification meeting. The Committee were divided as to the expediency of the undertaking, and therefore the subject was postponed until next Monday evening.

OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican meeting, which was to have taken place on Saturday night last, was adjourned for two weeks, as several other meetings were called in other Wards for the same evening.....There was a public meeting of the Eighth Ward Lincoln Club last night, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.....A mass Republican ratification meeting will be held in the Odeon on Wednesday evening next.....The Wide-Awake Battalion of South Brooklyn were sumptuously entertained on Saturday evening last, at the residence of a private citizen in Tompkins-place.

BURGLARIES—ARREST AND ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two burglars forced an entrance into the store of Messrs. HEISSENBUTTLE & WIESE, grocers, Nos. 11 and 13 Atlantic-street, and stole $75 in pennies and two bags well-filled of other property, with which they were making their escape, when they were discovered by Officer DOHERTY, of the First Precinct Police. As soon as they saw the officer, they dropped their bags and ran. Officer DOHERTY followed them several blocks and finding that they were gaining upon him he fired two shots at them without effect. This rather increased than diminished their speed, and they eventually made their escape. As soon as the officer was relieved from duty yesterday morning, he with Sergeant MATHEWS, of the same Precinct, started off for the burglars and about noon their efforts were successful. Both were found in house No. 300 Greenwich-street, New-York, and the money which they had carried away was found in their possession. They gave their names as CHARLES JORAN and JOHN C. WOLF, JR. When Sergeant MATHEWS told JORAN that he was a prisoner, he became very much agitated, so much so that he burst a small blood-vessel in his nose, from which he bled quite profusely. Both of the prisoners formerly worked in the store they robbed. They were brought to Brooklyn last evening, and will be examined before Justice CORNWELL this morning.....The store of J. KNUPER, jeweler, No. 168 Fulton-avenue, was robbed on Sunday night of property valued at about $600. The thieves gained an entrance to the store by means of a skeleton key while the proprietor was absent on a visit to Staten Island. The Police are on the track of the burglars and hope to effect their arrest.....JAMES DANIELS, one of the boy burglars, whose arrest in the Sixth Precinct for a variety of crimes, has been reported, was brought before Justice CORNWELL for examination yesterday morning, but the complaining witness not being present he was remanded to jail. He was taken in charge by the Court officer and after proceeding a short distance towards the jail he slipped his wrist irons and by fast running and leaping several fences he made good his escape. He will probably be captured again, for he will not be able to keep away from his old haunts.....SHERIFF RENSEN has now in his charge in the Second-street Jail some forty professional thieves and burglars, some of whom are shrewd ones in the profession. All of this party are awaiting trial and a majority of them are mere boys in years.....One night last week the house of Rev. CHARLES CLEVELAND was entered and robbed of jewelry and clothing to the amount of $400, and on the same night, the house adjoining, occupied by Mr. HYDE, was robbed of clothing valued at $50. The Police arrested a woman on suspicion of being the thief, but upon examination, as nothing definite could be proved against her, she was discharged.

STREET POST-OFFICE BOXES.—The following correspondence will answer a thousand questions asked every day by the citizens of Brooklyn:

GOWANUS, BROOKLYN, Thursday, Aug 2.

W. H. PECK, P. M.: Having noticed in the newspapers that on and after the 1st of August an additional one cent stamp would be required "on all letters collected through the street boxes," &c., I inquire of you officially whether it is necessary that this should be attended to. I have asked the carrier, and he says that he has not received any notice on the subject. Please state in writing forthwith what should be done, so that we can understand how to act and to what extent the one cent arrangement will apply.

Respectfully, VAN BRUNT WYCKOFF.

POST-OFFICE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1860.

FRIEND WYCKOFF: There is no charge, made in *our* office regulations relative to the *Street Boxes* and will not be unless the carriers fail to persuade the customers to continue the usual delivery fee. If *they* are obliged to receive only the lawful fee and they *demand no more*, our citizens may be subjected to the law as enforced in New-York City. We have twenty good carriers who collect the letters from one hundred and seventy-five street boxes without charge, and supply drug and other stores with stamps to save calling at the office; any complaint or improvement relative to their duties may be suggested in a note through the boxes. I am happy to say three-fourths of our citizens have been induced to encourage them in retaining their situations for which I feel grateful, as a faithful performance of their duties renders my work easier and makes it unnecessary to ask, as they are required to do in New-York, for the payment of a cent, for sending a letter to the office. All we wish is, that our citizens would pay two cents for the letters received by mail, and if they fully understand their interests in this matter the two cents will freely be paid.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. PECK, P. M.

POLICE COURT.—Justice CORNWELL had a long day of it yesterday, dispensing in all of some thirty-five cases, embracing almost every grade of crime. Philip Kennedy, Edward Daly, Patrick McGuiness and James Hefferman, were fined $5 each, for violating city ordinances. John Casben was taken before the same Justice by Capt. MCLANE, of the 5th Precinct, for selling liquor on Sunday, when he waived an examination and gave bail for trial. Charles Ricket and John Rantz were fined $5 each, for bathing in the 5th ward. Thomas Lake was fined $5 for gunning in the 9th Ward on Sunday. Two youthful burglars named John Miller and David Anderson, were committed to answer a charge of robbing the house of Alexander Neno, on Douglas-street. They entered the house through a window in the second story, which they reached by means of a ladder. Jane Crawford was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, for stealing $40 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. MARY CONNOR, corner of York and Main streets. The goods were recovered at a pawn-shop in New York. The accused was committed for trial. JOHN COLLINS was committed to answer a charge of stealing a watch from a house occupied by Mrs. GREENFIELD. Supervisor EDWARD MCGLYNN, of the Twelfth ward, was arraigned to answer a charge of an aggravated assault and battery committed upon the person of LUKE MCDERMOTT and his wife. Mrs. MCDERMOTT was so much injured that it was necessary to send her to the Hospital. The accused waived a examination, and gave bail for trial at the Court of Sessions. THOMAS HUGHES, a resident of Hudson avenue, near Front-street, was sent to jail for twenty days for attempting to injure SARAH SEYMOUR. The balance of the cases disposed of were for intoxication. $11 50 or ten days in the County Jail, being the general sentence upon conviction.

A HARVEST FOR THE NIGHT SCAVENGERS.—The almost ubiquitous Sanitary Police, by their diligence in ferreting out nuisances, and requiring their immediate abatement, has caused a rush of business to flow in upon the night scavengers. The business is almost a monopoly, because it is, as may well be supposed, from its nature, in the hands of a few men. Three or five days' notice is the usual time given delinquents to abate a nuisance, and the consequence is that every man in the business has all he can do, and they serve those first who pay the best. Under this pressure, to avoid the fine usually imposed, and the extra cost where the work is done by the authorities, owners have frequently to pay from $40 to $50 for work which, under the old system, they could get done at one-fourth the price. There is considerable stir about the matter, and an attempt will be made to induce the garden farmers living near the city to enter into the business, and thereby create a competition.

FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION—FIRE.—A woman residing in "Battle-row," a place on North First-street, near Union-avenue, at about 12 o'clock Sunday night, attempted to fill a fluid lamp while the wick was lighted. An explosion followed, and the blazing fluid was scattered about in every direction, burning several persons standing near severely, though not dangerously, and setting the room on fire. An alarm was immediately given, when, by the assistance of the police, the occupants succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done, and the injured received proper medical treatment. Accidents arising from the use of burning fluid are of daily occurrence in this city. The Fire Marshal for years past has endeavored to check the use of it by inducing the Insurance Companies not to take risks where it is used, unless at a very high premium, but thus far without success.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first target-company of the season, composed of young men residing in the Tenth Ward, under command of JAMES ORMAND, paraded yesterday, and visited Harlem for target practice and a dinner. They were accompanied by Stewart's Band and attracted considerable attention. Extensive preparations are being made for other excursions to follow.

SUICIDE.—A man named JOHN DE CROUPP, of the Marine service, and stationed at the Navy-yard, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking laudanum. Unrequited love prompted the act. The deceased was a German, and made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy his life two weeks ago.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—Another meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for last evening, to canvass the votes cast at the recent special election for Alderman in the Seventh Ward. But as no quorum could be obtained, the members present adjourned to Monday evening next.

ITEMS.—A man named WM. GATES, employed as driver on the Grand-street omnibus route, was seriously injured yesterday by a kick from a horse he was handling.....The brake of one of the Sand-street cars gave way yesterday while the car was going down the steep grade in Sands near Bridge-street. The car thus became unmanageable, and rolled down the hill at a fearful speed, severely injuring the horses and badly frightening, but not injuring, the passengers, except one man who jumped from the car while it was at the highest speed.....One of the convicts who recently escaped from the Penitentiary, with a party of nine, and who has been recently recaptured, says that the whole party lived in the woods three days on berries. At this time they were so famished that they seriously talked of giving themselves up.....A little daughter of JAMES TINKEN, Hoyt-street, was bitten by a dog, yesterday, on one of its legs. The usual preventives of hydrophobia were applied.....The one hundred and sixth meeting of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held at Northville at 4 o'clock this P. M.....A Society of Millerites now holds regular meetings at a house on Skillman-street.

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,